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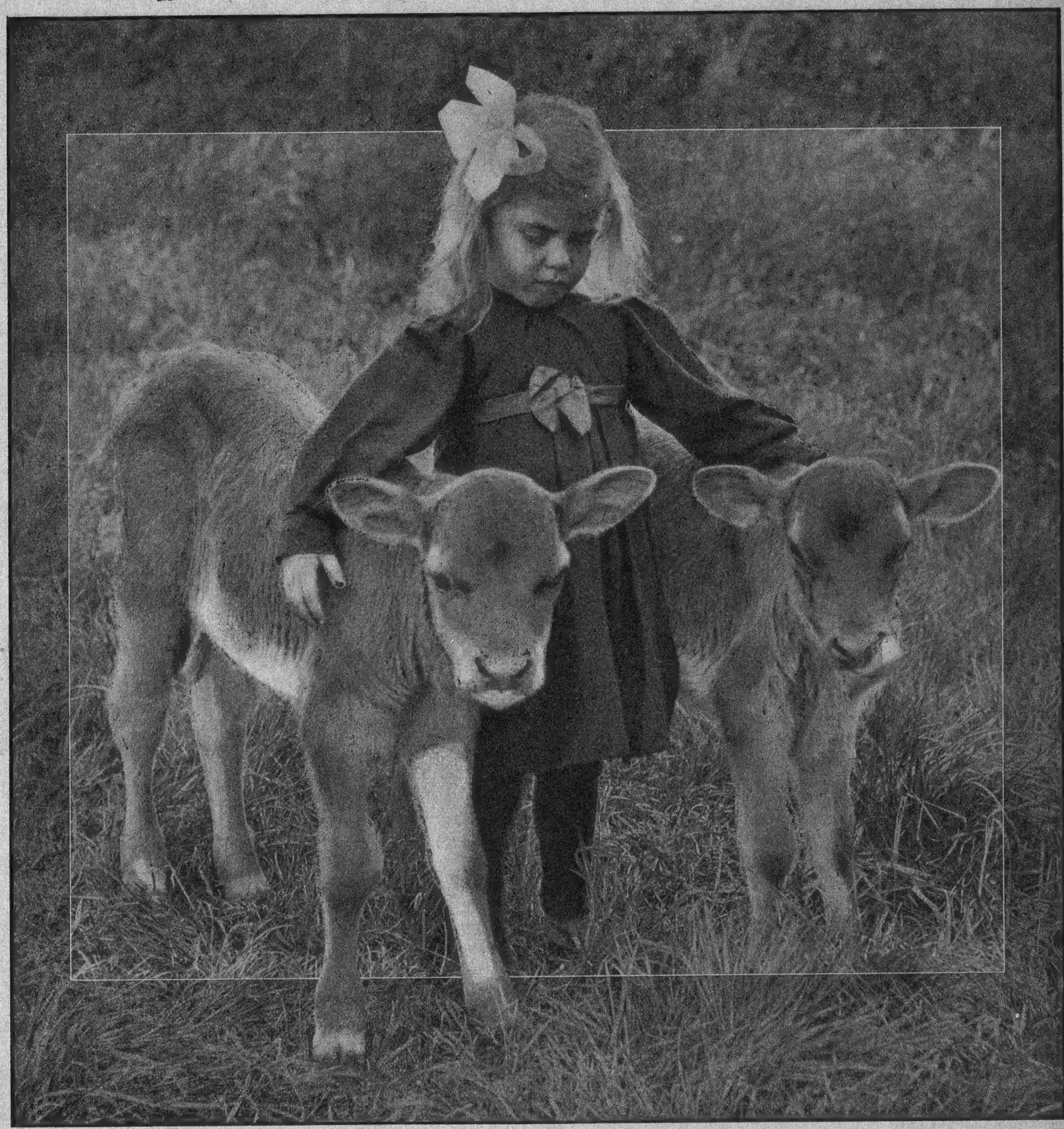
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *June 13, 1917* *$1.50 per Year*



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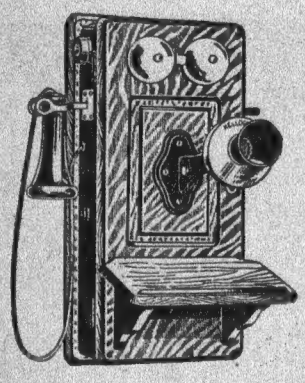

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Our Ottawa Letter

Laurier Refuses to Join Coalition Government—Rogers Resigned—Livestock Loans

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 8.—The failure of the negotiations to bring into existence a coalition government to conduct the affairs of the Dominion until the war is over was the chief development of the week at the capital. On Friday last when the previous letter to The Grain Growers' Guide was written there was a feeling in the air that the negotiations were at the point of failure. This impression grew steadily and it was practically certain early in the week that nothing definite would come of the conferences between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The negotiations were finally called off on Wednesday at noon, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the office of the Prime Minister in the east block. The point at issue between the two leaders had been that of conscription, and at this meeting the leader of the opposition gave a definite answer to the effect that he could not enter a coalition government upon the basis of the introduction and passage of a measure of selective conscription, to be endorsed by the people at a general election, as was proposed by Sir Robert Borden.

The failure of the negotiations has created a new and just as uncertain situation at the capital. Having failed to induce the Liberal leader to join his government it is believed that Sir Robert has since approached a number of Liberal members who favor conscription, with offers to join his administration. It is pretty definitely known that he sent for and conferred with Fred Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, and it is thought that Hon. George P. Graham, F. B. Carvell and A. K. Maclean have also been approached. At the time of writing it is by no means certain that the Prime Minister will be successful in his second effort to form a coalition government. Should he fail it is likely that he will try to bring in new men, either Liberals or Conservatives, from outside of Parliament, as recent events have indicated that the Conservative leader is not himself satisfied with the personnel of his cabinet as at present constituted.

Laurier May Quit

The Liberals were in caucus today and from what can be gathered their disposition is to stay together by some device or other. While the proceedings are known to have been fairly harmonious despite the vigorous expression of divergous opinions, the final settlement of the vital question at issue was deferred until after the government's selective conscription bill is introduced in the House on Monday. Rumors have been afloat that before another week has elapsed Sir Wilfrid Laurier will retire from the leadership of the party, handing it over either to Hon. George P. Graham or F. B. Carvell, he continuing himself to be the Liberal leader in Quebec. Should such a dual arrangement as to leadership be arrived at the Liberals in the next general election would be in a position not dis-similar to that of the Conservatives at the last general election when they waged a successful battle against Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the assistance of Henry Bourassa and his group of Quebec Nationalists. Under such an arrangement the English speaking Liberals who support conscription would be free to vote as they please, while the French members would do likewise.

During the coalition negotiations the impression prevailed that in the event of their failure there would be an immediate appeal to the country by the government. But apparently this will not occur as all the indications point to the House remaining in session for several weeks to pass the selective conscription measure and the other important legislation now on the order paper. What will be done in regard to the extension of the life of Parliament is not known at the present time, but the majority opinion at the moment appears to be that the government will seek an endorsation of conscription from the people not later than the month of September.

That conscription was the sole issue on which the coalition negotiations failed is shown by correspondence between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier which was given out on Thursday.

Rogers Gets Re-Hearing

The members of the House got quite a surprise on Wednesday when Sir Robert Borden rose and announced that a royal commission composed of Sir Ezekiel McLeod, chief justice of the Superior Court of New Brunswick, and Hon. Louis Tellier, retired judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, had been appointed to hold an investigation into the findings of Mr. Justice Galt, reflecting upon the honor of Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works.

Livestock Loans

There was an interesting discussion early in the week on Sir Thomas White's bill to amend the Bank Act so as to authorize the banks to loan money to farmers, and those engaged in raising stock, on the security of their livestock. The minister stated that last year the Bank Act was amended by providing that banks might loan to farmers or persons engaged in the livestock industry upon the security of livestock, taking as security bills of sale or chattel mortgages upon such livestock. It was provided that such bills of sale, or mortgages, should be registered in accordance with the laws of the several provinces in which they were taken. The legislation was introduced at the request of the United Farmers of Alberta, but in its working out has proved to be cumbersome and expensive and has not been taken advantage of to the extent expected, for the reason that many farmers have a strong objection to giving chattel mortgages, and for the further reason that the drawing and registration of these chattel mortgages entailed considerable expense.

Sir Thomas said that during the past year he had a further request from the farmers of Alberta to consider the matter and enact legislation enabling the banks to make loans upon the security of livestock, taking a simple form of assignment which might be registered at a trifling expense. It was now proposed to enable the banks to make loans, taking an assignment in simple form. The legislation would also provide that if under the provisions of any law in force in the province in which are the livestock mentioned in any security under the act, any such livestock shall be exempt from seizure and sale under any writ of execution. Sir Thomas continued: "In this legislation, as in the legislation of last year, we shall have regard to the provincial law in force in the province in which the security is taken. There will be a further provision in the act that in any province in which there are statutes or laws of the province in force relating to mortgages of goods and chattels or bills of sale, if the office or person with whom or in whose office a chattel mortgage or bill of sale may be registered or filed is authorized and empowered by the legislature of the province to receive and file the security taken under this act, then it shall be so filed. In order that the province may, as it sees fit, protect the rights of creditors against the lien, we provide that the officers charged with the duty of receiving and filing mortgages and bills of sale, being so authorized, may receive and file an assignment given as security for a loan under this law."

The only serious objection taken to the bill was that should the provincial governments not take steps to provide for the registration of the liens held by the banks they would be secret liens and other creditors of farmers would not be afforded protection.

Dr. Mulloy, of Provencher, said that the only thing wrong with the legislation is that it does not go far enough. The banks should be permitted to lend money to the farmer on his livestock without taking either mortgage or assignment. Any man who is a bona fide settler and a worthy citizen should be able to borrow from a bank, for the purchase of livestock. The banks would not lose because they never lend money to anyone without expecting to get it back with good interest.

J. G. Turriff thought that the time had come when the government should do something in the way of assisting the establishment of farmers' banks throughout the country from which the farmers could get short term loans. Should such a step be taken it would be absolutely necessary to protect these banks against the regular banks.

WAR TAXATION CEASES THIS YEAR

In an official statement issued last week Sir Thomas White, finance minister, said that the liability to taxation under the Business Profits War Tax Act ceases at the end of the present year and that the proposed increased taxation applies only to the last annual accounting period of the three accounting periods to which the act of last year applies. In other words, the increased taxation will affect only annual accounting periods which end after December 31, 1916. For example, if a company's accounting period ends on May 31 of this year, the company will pay the increased tax in respect of its fiscal year commencing June 1, 1916, and ending May 31, 1917. The new tax, therefore, cannot apply to new companies about to establish themselves in Canada.

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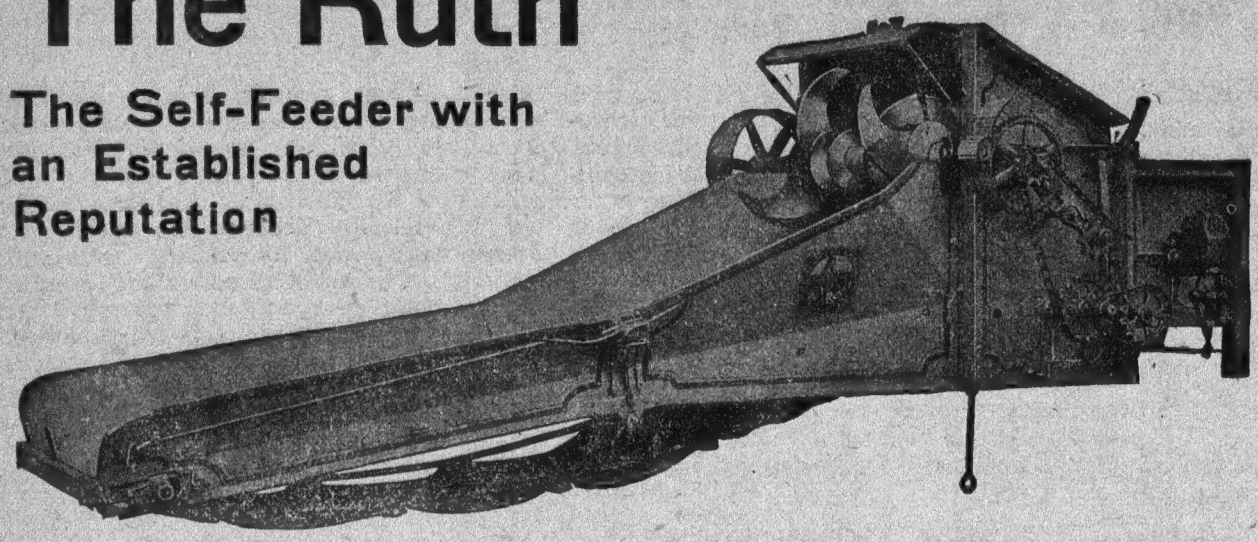

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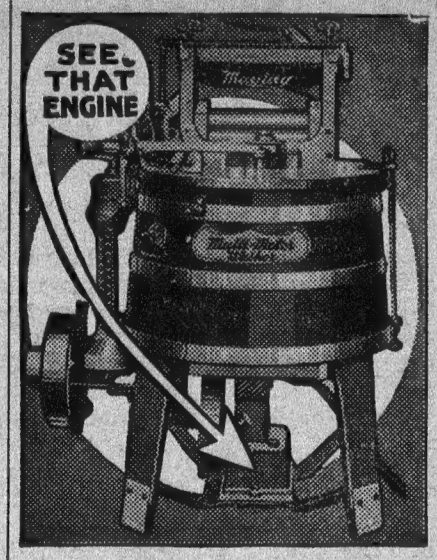
We know—and probably you know of feeders that are notorious for the fact that they rarely run one single season without shaking themselves to pieces. They are built flimsily. Their mechanism is weak. Their entire make-up is a mistake.

Yet—some people buy these other feeders. If one doesn't investigate, one is liable to invest in the wrong feeder—one that you have to replace at the end of the year, or even before the season is over. It may fall down on you right in the middle of the season.

SEND FOR OUR THRESHER SUPPLY CATALOGUE



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It gives me real pleasure to tell you what I think of your wonderful washing machine. I think it is without any exception the greatest help to women that has ever been invented. I never intend to be without a Maytag again, as long as I have a home and washing to do. I would like to see one on every farm, and in every home in Canada.—Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, Milestone, Sask.

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An Outfit Superior to All Others—Made in the following sizes only:

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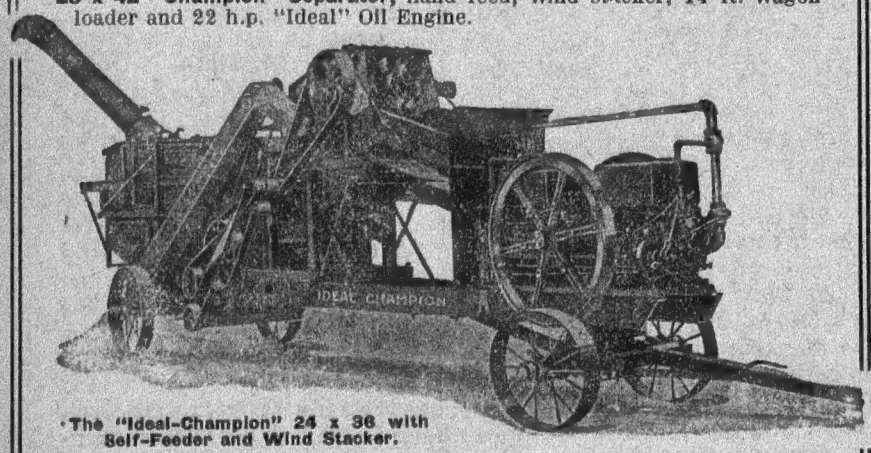

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WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

COMMISSION TO HANDLE CROP

The government has appointed a commission with wide powers to handle the 1917 wheat crop. The commissioners will have authority to fix prices on shipment from storage elevators but not to the farmers. They can take offers from the Allied governments and determine what quantity to sell. They can take grain from the storage elevators without the permission of the owners, investigate accumulation of grain, prevent restriction of marketing and have cars sent to any part of the country to relieve a congestion. No price can be fixed without the approval of the chairman. The commissioners are: Dr. R. Magill, chairman; H. W. Woods, T. A. Crerar, J. G. Gage, S. K. Rathwell, W. R. Bawlf, W. A. Best (representing labor), Controller Ainey, Lionel H. Clark, W. A. Matheson and James Stewart (representing the British wheat purchasing commission).

KELLY OWES $1,388,351

Thomas Kelly and Sons owe the province of Manitoba $1,207,351,65 in connection with work on the new parliament buildings. Including the interest on this sum for three years the total will amount, on July 1, to $1,388,351. This is the gist of the report of the board of appraisal made to Hon. T. H. Johnson, minister of public works, on May 25. The board was appointed on March 22, 1917 and consists of S. C. Oxton, who represented the province; Henry J. Burt, of Chicago, representing the Kelly firm and Robert H. MacDonald, umpire. It was provided, when the board was appointed that its findings would be final and that if the Kelly's were found to be in the debt of the province the balance, including interest from July 1, 1914, should be paid over. The costs of the civil action to date and the costs of the appraisal are reserved to the trial judge upon further directions after the filing of this report. The government holds a caveat against the property of the Kellys valued at a million dollars.

SIFTON GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

The Sifton government was returned to power in Alberta on June 7 by an ample majority. All the cabinet members were re-elected. The standing of the Liberal party will be within one or two of the last legislature, when the parties stood Liberals 38, Conservatives 18. The new ligislature will contain three Independents, two of which were candidates of the Non-Partisan League. One woman, Mrs. McKenny, of Claresholm, was elected, her opponent being a Liberal. Mrs. McKenny, is president of the provincial W.C.T.U., and is a sister of Dr. Crummy, formerly president of Wesley College. She ran under the banner of the Non-Partisan League. One Labor candidate, A. C. Ross, of Calgary, was elected. The Conservatives lost two Calgary seats but succeeded in carrying the three Edmonton seats. A big feature of the election was the woman's vote polled for the first time under the new universal franchise act.

One disease that is no respecter of cattle conditions is blackleg, an acute, infectious disease that is quite common in the West, and has wrought many thousands of dollars worth of damage in many parts of the Prairie Provinces. This disease is not, in the true sense, a contagious malady; that is to say it does not spread from animal to animal; but rather the pastures become infected, and the germs are communicated to the animals from a common source. Successful treatment of the affected cattle is not possible, as the disease is so rapidly fatal. Happily, however, the cattle can be protected by vaccination, and the operation may be performed by anyone accustomed to the handling of cattle. The government prepares blackleg vaccine for distribution, at a small charge to cattle owners.

"Well, father, now that I've finished my college course, I've decided to enter the battle of life!"

"Shucks! You're too young yet to be thinking of getting married!"

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 13, 1917

EACH BUSHEL MEANS SIXTY LOAVES

The spectre of hunger is not confined within the battlelines of Germany and her allies. The whole western world is face to face with a food shortage. Millions of men have been withdrawn from agriculture to man the trenches and the munition factories and their places are but partially and less efficiently filled. The production of last year was still further reduced by widespread unfavorable weather conditions, while of the grain that was marketed large quantities have been sunk by submarines. The Russian surplus of unknown and uncertain quantity is shut out from the British and French markets. The food resources for 1917 will be subject to many of the same limiting factors. The man power of France and of all British countries is becoming continually more depleted by the wastage of war. This depletion in the ranks of the food producers of the Allies will be still further augmented by the raising of an army of one million and perhaps two million in the United States and by the absorbtion of other millions in shipbuilding, munition making and such industries as are stimulated by the entry of that nation into the war. Then there is the increasing difficulty of maintaining tonnage for the long carriage of wheat supplies from Australasian and South American ports. But this is not all. Argentina has harvested one of the most disappointing crops in her history. The winter wheat report of the United States revealed such a decided shortage that it was one of the great factors in the rapid rise of wheat during the last few weeks. Now come the reports of the 1917 spring wheat crop. They are anything but reassuring. Late frosts and prolonged drought have resulted in unfavorable prospects in many parts of Western Canada and the northern wheat states. Only the immediate arrival of the most favorable growing weather can ensure an average crop. But production for 1917 is now largely out of the control of the farmer. From every reason of patriotism and self interest he hopes that the weather conditions will be such that the surplus for export will be the largest in history.

But the 1917 wheat crop will not solve the world's food problem. No combination of favorable circumstances can remove the threat of famine before the 1918 crop is marketed. The increase in British crop acreage for 1918 may avert actual starvation in Britain, but will be far short of the ordinary food necessities of the Allies. Every motive calls for the best efforts of Canadian farmers to ensure maximum production for that year. Work in the preparation for that crop is already under way. Breaking has commenced and summerfallowing will soon be general. This work will be followed by fall cultivation, seed selection and later by the great spring drive next season. The thoroughness of these operations will tell in next year's crop returns. A world facing the immediate threat of famine is crying out that into these operations the farmer shall throw the last resource of his intelligence and industry. That the pecuniary reward will be great there is no question. Whether prices are left to be regulated by supply and demand or are set arbitrarily it is inconceivable that they should be anything but remunerative. The forces that tend to keep prices above the cost of production cannot, under present conditions, be circumvented. But there is another and loftier motive for the bending of every effort for a maximum crop in 1918. It is the motive that is now stimulating thousands of farmers to exertions beyond anything heretofore attempted. That motive is the sense of responsibility, they feel that on their shoulders rests the duty of sustaining their brothers in the great struggle. It is the knowledge that each man has that his increased effort will result in the production of enough extra food to sustain many men through a year's campaign in the trenches or a year's arduous toil in the munition factory. It is up to the farmers of Canada as never before to endeavor to create the biggest surplus possible in 1918. One ship carrying wheat to Europe from our Atlantic ports is worth two carrying from the Argentine or three from Australia. No matter how the uncontrollable factors may affect that surplus it will be swelled by every ounce of extra energy that will be expended on the 1918 crop between now and the sowing of the last seed next spring. Remember, each extra bushel means another sixty loaves.

JUNE IS A VITAL MONTH

The duty of the Canadian farmer on these prairies is no less imperative or clearly defined than that of the soldier in France. Food supply is equally important with man supply. Hence the necessity of immediate preparation for next year. The next few weeks are decisive ones in such a campaign of preparedness. Two principal immediate methods of preparation lie open in increasing the 1918 crop—extensive and intensive summerfallowing and new breaking. It is questionable how much of the latter the labor shortage will permit of. Doubtless a certain amount of breaking will be done, but it is scarcely likely to be as great as in previous years. Therefore, thorough cultivation of the summerfallow, good after harvest tillage and fall plowing will be the most potent influences affecting next year's crop from the cultivation standpoint. These do not partake of the nature of a gamble. They are playing safe and labor expended in this way is almost certain of returns. Such is the only way we can afford to work at such a critical time.

Moisture is the determining factor in crop production over nearly all the best wheat producing sections of the prairies and the main purpose of the summerfallow is to conserve moisture. Weed eradication is an important but secondary consideration, depending, of course, on locality. The summerfallow that is not now well started should be put off no longer. The lateness of the season has delayed such work, but first plowings that are not done in the next couple of weeks run chances of being much less effective in yields. Generally speaking, deep plowing the first time is advisable unless the ground should be very weedy. Deep plowing gives greater moisture holding capacity, especially when it is immediately followed by a harrow or packer, which gives no opportunity for any moisture already contained or caught soon after to escape. Such harrowing or packing should be done the same day if possible. Further rains can only best be conserved and weeds kept down by frequent cultivation immediately following rain. This is a year we should be thorough. Much the same applies to breaking. Earliness is most important. Breaking done a few weeks hence is not apt to be nearly so effective as that done this month. This is perhaps the most vital month so far as preparation for next year is concerned and on our labors, and especially the thoroughness of them, now will depend the measure of profit and patriotic satisfaction we may feel in the fall of 1918.

COALITION HAS FAILED

Negotiations have been in progress for nearly two weeks between Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an effort to form a coalition government. Finally matters came to a deadlock and Sir Wilfrid Laurier rejected the premier's proposals last week. Full details are not available at the time of writing. The offer of the premier was to form a government equally divided between the two parties, but it apparently was on conscription that the plan failed. No doubt Laurier was in a hard position. By advocating conscription he would practically abdicate his position as French leader, and by refusing to support conscription he would alienate a large number of the English speaking Liberal party. More will be known when the facts are published. It is now suggested that Premier Borden is proposing a coalition with the Liberal party which will exclude Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If this fails, undoubtedly there will be a general election very shortly on purely party lines, which would be one of the most unfortunate occurrences conceivable. The time to form a coalition government was shortly after the war broke out as was done in other British dominions, but our politicians were not big enough to see it. The formation of a coalition government today is infinitely more difficult, due to partisan bickerings and the political conduct of the war. It is to be hoped, however, that a coalition government can still be formed without Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that the war can be carried on and conducted in a business-like way. It is no time to play politics when life and death are at stake. If Sir Robert Borden can form a coalition government fairly representative of both parties, and including some independent men of ability from the outside, he can avoid a general election. His policy then should be that the entire resources of the nation should be mobilized for the prosecution of the war. This would mean the mobilization of the money power as well as the man power, and if that policy is adopted we believe it will have wide spread support from the people of Canada. We are quite apparently approaching a crisis in our internal affairs which will demand the greatest display of statesmanship and firmness ever required in the Dominion of Canada. The nation today looks to Sir Robert Borden to solve this problem.

FARMERS' LEADERS NOMINATED

Year by year as the organized farmers have prosecuted their educational work for better economic conditions there has been a stronger feeling for political action. It has been forced in on the minds of farmers generally that agitation and education will not alone bring the desired results. Consequently there has been a steady demand for candidates in the federal political field to uphold the farmers' rights. Last December the organized farmers formulated their demands and issued a political platform which was unanimously endorsed by the three great provincial conventions. The demand for farmer candidates has been more insistent since the platform was adopted. The great farmers' organizations have decided it to be unwise officially for them to enter the political field and nominate candidates. They have, however, encouraged individual members and farmers in every federal constituency to make sure that there is a candidate nominated who will uphold the farmers' platform. Last week the grain growers of the federal constituency of Moose Jaw unanimously selected as their candidate J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has for some time been the farmers' Independent candidate in the federal constituency of Macdonald, Man. Both these men have long records of outstanding service in the cause of the organized farmers. They come into the field absolutely independent of party alliances and free to advocate and support the rights of the farmers of this country. They will undoubtedly receive

the Independent vote, which is a large one, and we believe they will receive also very strong support from farmers who in the past have been allied with the old political parties. It is quite probable also that the women will have the vote at the next federal election, and if so, we believe they will stand for independence of thought and action in the candidates for whom they vote.

DR. BLAND'S DISCHARGE

There will be widespread regret throughout the Western rural community at the action of the Board of Wesley College, Winnipeg, in discharging Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland from the teaching faculty. There is more than a suspicion that the political and capitalistic viewpoint of some members of the board was responsible for their action. There has never been any question as to Dr. Bland's efficiency as an instructor, his sincerity, probity and devotion to his cause. But Dr. Bland is a democrat to the hilt. More than that, he has a habit of expressing his views plainly and fearlessly on political, economic, social and religious questions. By so doing he has endeared himself to the great mass of the people, but at the same time he has incurred the hostility of crooked politicians and aroused considerable antagonism among the privileged rich and the "let-well-enough-alone" members of the clergy. The combination was too strong for him and after fourteen years of faithful service he was summarily dismissed without expression of regret or appreciation. Whether or not he is reinstated in Wesley College, we may be sure that his freedom of speech will not be curbed and that he will remain a fearless and outspoken champion of democracy. Our great institutions of learning have too long been muzzled. They are not keeping up with the spirit of the times.

The nationalization of all our railways will remove from public life one of our chief sources of political corruption.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES

With flour at sixteen dollars a barrel, bread at twelve cents a loaf, potatoes at four dollars a bag, wheat around three dollars a bushel and prices of other food in Ontario proportionately high, it was to be expected that considerable agitation would spring up among consumers for some effective means of keeping food prices within bounds. This agitation has been stimulated by the fact that the original producer of food products is not benefitting to the degree to which the final consumer is suffering. The abnormal rise in prices, especially for wheat and its products, has taken place for the most part while they were in the speculators' hands. The result is a strong demand for government action in the control of food prices. Consumers' leagues are crying out for relief, and now comes a resolution by an association of bakers, Dominion wide in its membership, for a food controller, not one of the rubber-stamp brand, but a member of the government with cabinet rank. A similar agitation prevails in the United States, and a bill is before congress to give the president power to take what steps he deems advisable to keep the situation in hand. For precedents attention is drawn to Germany, where a full measure of food control has greatly conserved food resources and staved off the final day of defeat, and also to Great Britain, where active measures for keeping the price of wheat and other food products under control have been taken. Farmers are of one mind with the consumer that speculative values should be squeezed out of food prices. They are as willing as any class in the community to have prices fixed as low as is consistent with the cost of production. All they ask is that this cost be kept down by restraining the hand of the war profiteers who are taking advantage of existing conditions to boost the prices of many things that go into the production of the wheat crop.

The present tariff proposals before the United States Congress would place a 10 per cent. duty on all food stuffs coming from Canada, including wheat. It is expected, however, that the senate will eliminate this clause and leave wheat still on the free list.

The banks have always declared their willingness to lend money to farmers for productive purposes. Now is their time to show it. Greater production is the outstanding need of the world today. Credit is required. The banks have a duty to perform.

The holders of vacant land do not pay one cent towards the cost of maintaining our federal government or the cost of prosecuting the war. On what grounds should they be exempted from a fair share of these costs?

What experience are you having in borrowing money from the banks? The Guide would be pleased to hear from farmers on this question. Are you getting what you should have at a reasonable rate of interest or not?

The spirit of Canada demands that the practical party politician should go to the scrap heap. He has already cursed our country beyond the limit of endurance.

Apparently the King believes that only those Canadians who have accumulated a pot of money should receive a tin pot title.

Conscription of wealth and conscription of man power should go together.

The utmost possible wheat in 1918 should be our determined purpose.

"I feel it my duty to emphasize that the food situation is one of the utmost gravity which unless it is solved, may possibly result in the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization."—H. C. Hoover, U. S. Food Commissioner.

Evenings on the Farm

An Outlook on the Back-to-the-Land Movement

When we first planned to take up the farm, we looked forward with especial pleasure to our evenings. They were to be the quiet rounding in of our days, full of companionship, full of meditation. "We'll do lots of reading aloud," I said. "And we'll have long walks. There won't be much to do but walk and read. I can hardly wait." And I chose our summer books with especial reference to reading aloud.

"Of course," I said, as we fell to work at our packing, "we'll have to do all sorts of things first. But the days are so long up there, and the life is very simple. And in the evenings you'll help."

As it proved, there were indeed all sorts of things to be done, of which the very least was the unpacking. There were closets, and garrets—two garrets—and pantries—two pantries—and storerooms, all clamoring for more or less complete reconstruction. But in the evenings Jonathan certainly did help.

"It's strange how these odd jobs accumulate," I said one night, as I held the candle for him to set up a loose latch.

"They've been accumulating for a good many generations," said Jonathan.

"Yes, I suppose so. And the doors all stick, and the latches won't latch, and the shades are sulky or wild, and the pantry shelves—have you noticed?—they're all warped so they rock when you set a dish on them."

"And the chairs pull apart," he added.

"Yes. Let's not think about them all at once. Of course after we catch up we'll be all right."

"I wouldn't count too much on catching up—the farm has had a long start."

Yet even with this handicap we did seem to begin to catch up, and we could have done it a good deal faster if it had not been for the pump.

The pump was a clear case of new wine in an old bottle. It was large and very strong. The people who worked it were strong too. But the walls and floor to which it was attached were not strong at all. And so one night when Jonathan wanted a walk I was obliged instead to speak of the pump.

"What's the matter there?"

"Why, it seems to have pulled clear of its moorings. You look at it."

He looked, with that expression of meditative resourcefulness so peculiar to the true Yankee countenance. "Hm—needs new wood there, and there; that stuff'll never hold." And so the old bottle was patched with new skin at the points of strain, and in the zest of reconstruction Jonathan almost forgot to regret the walk. "We'll have it to-morrow night," he said. "The moon will be better."

The next evening I met him below the turn of the road. "Wonderful night it's going to be," he said, as he pushed his wheel up the last hill.

"Yes," I said, a little uneasily. I was thinking of the kitchen pump. Finally I brought myself to face it.

"There seems to be some trouble—with the pump," I said apologetically. I felt that it was my fault, though I knew it wasn't.

"More trouble? What sort of trouble?"

"Oh, it wheezes and makes funny sucking noises, and the water spits and spits, and then bursts out, and then doesn't come at all. It sounds a little like a cat with a bone in its throat."

"Probably just that," said Jonathan; "grain of sand in the valve very likely."

"Shall I get a plumber?"

"Plumber! I'll fix it myself in three shakes of a lamb's tail."

"Well," I said relieved, "you can do that after supper while I see that all the chickens are in, and those turkeys, and then we'll have our walk."

Accordingly I went off on my tour. When I returned, the pale moon shadows were already beginning to show in the lingering dusk of the fading daylight. Indoors seemed very dark, but on the kitchen floor two candles sat, flaring and dipping.

"Jonathan," I called, "I'm ready."

"Well, I'm not," said a voice at my feet.

"Why, where are you? Oh, there!" I bent down and peered under the sink at a shape crouched there. "Haven't you finished?"

"Finished! I've just got the thing apart."

"I should say you had!" I regarded the various pieces of iron and leather and wood as they lay, mere dismembered shapes, about the kitchen.

"It doesn't seem as if it would ever come together again—to be a pump," I said in some depression.

"Oh, that's easy! It's just a question of time."

"How much time?"

"Heaven knows."

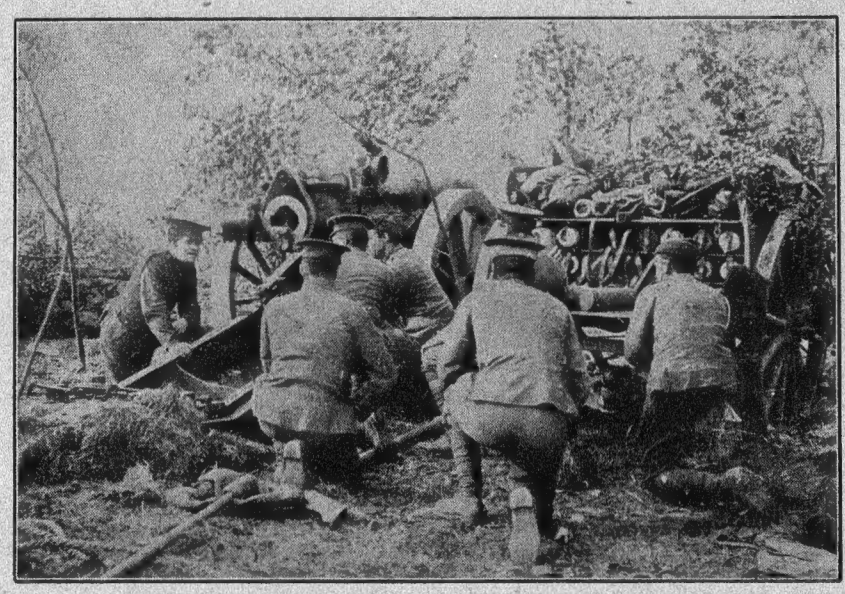
"Was it the valve?"

"It was—several things." His tone had the vagueness born of concentration. I could see that this was no time to press for information. Besides, in the field of mechanics, as Jonathan has occasionally pointed out to me, I am rather like a traveler who has learned to ask questions in a foreign tongue, but not to understand the answers.

"Well, I'll bring my sewing out here—or would you rather have me read to you? There's something in the last number of—"

"No; get your sewing—blast that screw! Why doesn't it start?"

Evidently sewing was better than the last number of anything. I settled myself under a lamp, while Jonathan, in the twilight beneath the sink, continued his mystic rites, with an accompaniment of mildly vituperative or persuasive language, addressed sometimes to his tools, sometimes to the screws and nuts and other parts, sometimes against the men who made them or the plumbers who put them in. Now and then I held a candle or steadied some perverse bit of metal while he worked his will upon it. And at last the phoenix did indeed rise, the pump was again a pump—at least it looked like one.



Canadian Artillery Men Backing Up an Infantry Advance on the West Front

"Suppose it doesn't work?" I suggested.

"Suppose it does," said Jonathan. A long stroke of the pump-handle, and the water streamed.

"What time is it?" he asked.

"Oh, fairly late; about ten—ten minutes past."

Instead of our walk, we stood for a moment under the trees before the house and looked out into a sea of moonlight. Is there anything more sweetly still than the stillness of moonlight? As we went out to the barns, even the little hen-coops looked poetic. Passing one of them, we half roused the feathered family within and heard muffled peepings and a smothered "clk-clk." Jonathan was by this time so serene that I felt I could ask him a question that had occurred to me.

"Jonathan, how long is three shakes of a lamb's tail?"

"Apparently, my dear; it is the whole evening," he answered, unruffled.

The next night was drizzly. Well, we would have books instead of a walk. We lighted a fire, May though it was, and settled down before it. "What shall we read?" I asked, feeling very cozy. Jonathan was filling his pipe with a leisurely deliberation good to look upon. With the match in his hand he paused. "Oh, I meant to tell you—those young turkeys of yours—they were still out when I came through the yard. I wonder if they went in all right."

I have always noticed that if the turkeys grow up very fat and strutty and suggestive of Thanksgiving, Jonathan calls them "our turkeys"; but in the spring, when they are committing all the naughtinesses of wild and silly youth, he is apt to allude to them as "those young turkeys of yours."

I rose wearily. "No. They never go in all right when they get out at this time—especially on wet nights. I'll have to find them and stow them."

Jonathon got up too, and laid down his pipe. "You'll need the lantern," he said.

We went out together into the drizzle—a good thing to be out in, too, if you are out for the fun of it. But when you are hunting silly little turkeys who literally don't know enough to go in when it rains, and when you expected and wanted to be doing something else, then it seems different—the drizzle seems peculiarly drizzly, the silliness of the turkeys seems particularly and unendurably silly.

We waded through the drenched grass and the tall, dripping weeds, listening for the faint, foolish peeping of the wanderers. Some we found under piled fence rails, some under burdock leaves, some under nothing more protective than a plantain leaf. By ones and twos we collected them, half drowned yet shrilly remonstrant, and dropped them into the dry shed where they belonged. Then we returned to the house, very wet, feeling the kind of discouragement that usually besets those who are forced to furnish prudence to fools. It might be said that, having undertaken to raise turkeys, we had to expect them to act like turkeys.

These things—tinkering of latches and chairs, pump-mending, rescue work among the poultry—filled our evenings fairly full. Yet these are only samples, and not particularly representative samples at that. They were the sort of things that happened oftenest, the more common emergencies incidental to the life. But there were also the uncommon emergencies, each occuring seldom, but each adding its own touch of variety to the tale of our evenings.

For instance, there was the time of the great drought, when Jonathan had to dig out a spring hole for the thirsty cattle, while I held a lantern and beat back the eager creatures till the work was done. Sometimes the emergency was in the barn—a broken halter and trouble among the horses, or perhaps a sick cow. Sometimes a stray creature—cow or horse—grazing along the roadside got into our yard and threatened our corn and squashes and my poor, struggling flower-beds. Once it was a break in the wire fence around Jonathan's muskmelon patch in the barn meadow. The cows had just been turned in there, and if the break was not mended that evening it meant no melons that season—also melon-tainted cream for days.

Once or twice each year it was the drainpipe from the sink. The drain like the pump, was an innovation. Our ancestors had always carried out whatever they couldn't use or burn and dumped it on the far edge of the orchard. In a thinly settled community there is much to be said for this method. You know just where you are. But we had the drain, and occasionally we didn't know just where we were.

"Coffee grounds," Jonathan would suggest, with a touch of sternness.

"No," I would reply, firmly, "coffee grounds are always burned."

"What, then?"

"Don't know. I've poked and poked."

A gleam in the corner of Jonathan's eye. "What with?"

"Oh, everything."

"Yes, I suppose so. For instance, what?"

"Why, hairpin first, of course, and then scissors, and then button-hook—you needn't smile—button-hooks are wonderful for cleaning out pipes. And then I took a pail handle and straightened it out"—Jonathan was laughing by this time—"well, I have to use what I have, don't I?"

"Yes, of course. And after the pail handle?"

"After that—oh, yes; I tried your cleaning rod."

"You did!"

"Not at all. It wasn't hurt a bit. It just wouldn't go down, that's all. So then I thought I'd wait for you."

"And now what do you expect?"

"I expect you to fix it."

Of course after that there was nothing for Jonathan to do but fix it. Usually it did not take long. Sometimes it did. Once it took a whole evening and required the services of a young tree, which Jonathan went out and cut and trimmed and forced through a section of the pipe which he had taken up and laid out for the operation on the kitchen floor. It was a warm evening, too, and friends had driven over to visit us. We received them warmly in the kitchen. We explained that we believed in making them members of the family, and that members of the family always helped in whatever was being done. So they helped. They took turns gripping the pipe while Jonathan and I persuaded the young tree through it. It required great strength and some skill, because it was necessary to make the tree and the pipe perform spirally rotatory movements each antagonistic and complementary to the other. We were all rather tired and very hot before anything began to happen. Then it happened all at once: the tree burst through—and not alone. A good deal came with it. The kitchen floor was a sight, and there was— undoubtedly there was—a strong smell of coffee. Jonathan smiled. Then he went down cellar and restored the pipe to its position, while the rest of us cleared up the kitchen—it's astonishing what a little job like that can make a kitchen look like—and as our friends started to go a voice from beneath us, like the ghost in Hamlet, shouted,

Continued on Page 14

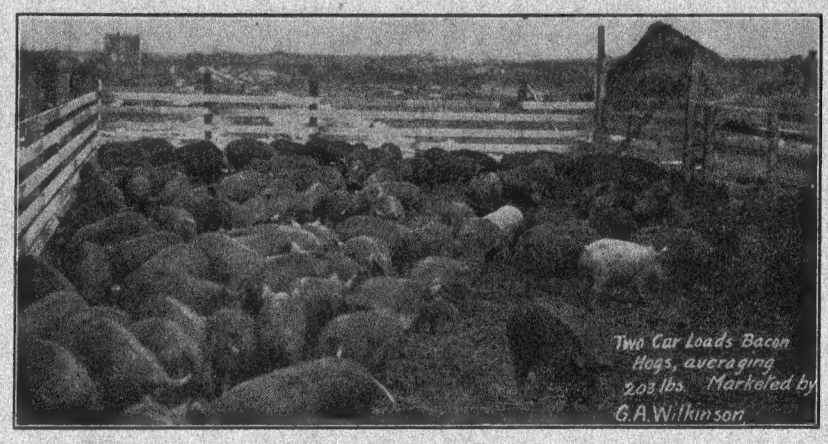
Farm Experiences and Problems

VALUE OF HOG PASTURES

Pigs can use pasture as a considerable portion of their feed to very good advantage It is obvious that pasture must be a cheaper feed than grain. The pigs do their harvesting; it is a "direct to the consumer" method and saves cost and labor. On the Experimental Farm at Brandon last year, an acre and a half gave an estimated clear profit of $17.31 per acre after allowing for all labor. This is obtained as follows.

Gains of pigs in pasture....1,827 lbs.	
Sold at 10 cents per pound...$182.70	
Cost of meal fed.....	69.30
Cost of seed, work of sowing pasture, feeding and watering swine, allowance for rent of land, total.....	35.50
Profit	77.90
Estimating two-thirds due to meal and one-third to pasture. Net profit from 1½ acres pasture	25.97
Net profit per acre.....	17.31

It is therefore easily proven that from the standpoint of the use of land the pasturing of pigs is a profitable undertaking. The land is also enriched by the manure, and will yield heavily as a result. In the cheap production of pork, it shows up equally well. The pork referred to in the above test at Brandon cost $4.64 per 100 pounds with grain at high figures. The advantage to the pigs of being pasture fed is greater than the increased gains in weight while on pasture. The exercise and open air life make them healthy and vigorous. They grow rather than fatten and come in off the pasture in such thrifty condition that they are ready to make unusually good gains when finished off in a yard or piggery. Those fed on pasture at Brandon this year made gains of 2.5 pounds per day when shut up and fed heavily for fattening.



First Shipment of Pigs East from the New Edmonton Stock Yards
Shipment was made through the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company

Kinds of Hog Pasture

Probably the best single hog pasture is alfalfa. It is high in protein, yields very abundantly, produces again after pasturing several times in a season, and is perennial. Its chief drawback is the long time from seeding to usefulness, a whole year. The pastures most likely to be used by the Manitoba farmers are of an annual nature, such as rape, grain crops, etc. In the test conducted last year at Brandon and mentioned above the pastures used were, oats, peas, barley, wheat, spring rye and vetches, sweet clover and rape. The cereal crops all furnished excellent pasture. Analyses show that these crops when six to ten inches high contain a percentage of protein equal to the best legumes, and they are very succulent and free from crude fibre at that time. The pigs showed their appreciation of these fine points and ate the cereal pastures greedily. A little preference was shown for the oats, barley and peas over the wheat and rye, especially over the rye. The latter did not have a fair comparison as it was beginning to head when the pigs were turned in, and therefore past its best. The oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. Sown on May 17, they were ready to pasture by July 1. The pigs were put on on July 5 and these cereals continued to provide good feed until well on in August. The peas stood tramping very poorly and were soon all killed out. The rye ripened and the heads were eaten off in August and September. The rape would have been ready for pasturing about July 15 and suffered somewhat by having pigs on it a little too soon. The pigs ate of it lightly while the cereals were in good condition, then when these got dry they attacked it in full force and obtained a large amount of feed from it, pasturing it too severely and killing it out. However, before doing so they obtained from it as much feed as from any other strip and at a time when everything else was dry.

The vetches and sweet clover came on slowly. They were not a source of feed until July 25 and not in great quality then. The vetches were eaten readily and stood pasturing well, even though kept cropped short all the time. The sweet clover was not eaten while there was any other green thing to be got, but in September when everything else was dry and the vetches trimmed close, the pigs turned to the sweet clover and ate some of it.

The general observation on this test would be that more than one kind of pasture should be used. Oats, barley and wheat are excellent early summer pasture, and rape the best midsummer pasture. The other kinds were scarcely so valuable as these. While the vetches and sweet clover provided late pasture, a later sowing of rape would have done so more effectively.

A pig will live on good pasture but will not grow. He must have some grain. He must also have a constant supply of water. It is most important not to neglect this, as the hog must have water several times daily during hot weather. Pigs are not ready for pasturing until they weigh at least 50 pounds each. It is also advisable in my opinion to shut them up again for a finishing period. Especially is this true of Yorkshires. They tramp around so much that they will not fatten. They develop great bone and muscle on pasture. A short period of inactivity on full feed then puts them in a prime market condition.—W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.

NEW STYLE OF PORTABLE GRANARY

A portable granary that I saw recently had so many features to recommend it that it is well worth while describing it. The main feature was that the floor was made of two inch plank instead of the usual joists and shiplap or flooring. A 12 by 12 granary needs three 6 by 6 skids, the outer ones two feet from the end of the plank, and the third one in the middle. This will keep the strain on the plank fairly even. Using 2 by 12 fir plank they are laid close together and fastened down with six inch spikes, three to each plank and to each skid. Around the edge of the floor on top a 2 by 6 is spiked, using four inch spikes and slanting them well. This strengthens the building considerably and acts as a brace to the floor when moving the granary.

The floor should be of well-seasoned wood so that cracks will not develop. Grain will not run through a small crack between two inch stuff as it will with inch lumber. Shingles driven in cracks and sawn off level with the floor are handy and effective if too green lumber has been used. This floor is strong enough to enable the granary to be put to many uses, as a storage shed for small implements, an impromtu blacksmith shop, a grain crusher or gasoline engine shed or an ice house. It also makes an excellent loose box for a brood mare and is mighty convenient for this purpose when room is scarce. The door should be three and a half feet wide to admit a fanning mill.

Two by four studding on 24 inch centres are suitable, or two 2 by 6's can be substituted in the centre of each side to make it stronger. These 2 by 6's can be bored for wire braces which are put from the centres across each corner giving adequate strength and leaving the centre of the bin free from obstructions. The plates are of 2 by 6. The gable ends of the granary are on the sides of the planks and skids and the door and window in the gable ends. This leaves the projecting skids under the eaves where they will not interfere with the wagon in loading or unloading. Wire bracing should be put on before the siding or rafters to make a good job. A shingle roof is best as a makeshift of boards and tar paper gives poor satisfaction. Five rafters to the side at three foot centres are enough and if eight feet long will give a ten inch projection with a four feet rise at the ridge. Four inch sheeting laid two inches apart and shingles five inches to the weather give a satisfactory roof.

The best way to cut door and window is to first side the whole thing up to the top then nail on heavy boards for battens up each side about a quarter of an inch from the studs on each side of the door and window with one diagonal for a brace. Then saw out the door cutting between the edge of the vertical batten and the stud that forms the door post. The hinges and hasp can be put on before it is taken out and you have an easily made door that will always fit perfectly. The battens on the window (used for grain filling) are made two inches long at the bottom. After cutting out same as door all that is needed to fit the piece back and hold it there is a button at the top.

Rough boards four feet long fit in slots to hold the grain back from the door. In a board about a foot above the wagon or sleigh box a short spout about eight inches square is fitted with a stop slide. An extension on this enables several loads to be taken out without shoveling. A granary of this size built eight feet high to the eaves will hold 1,000 bushels and can be moved by four horses and there is no danger of the skids coming off nor the floor being damaged while moving. This with its wide adaptability makes it a great improvement on the ordinary portable granary and at a reduced cost.

THOS. W. WOOD.

Man.

WESTERN RYE AND DRIFTING SOIL

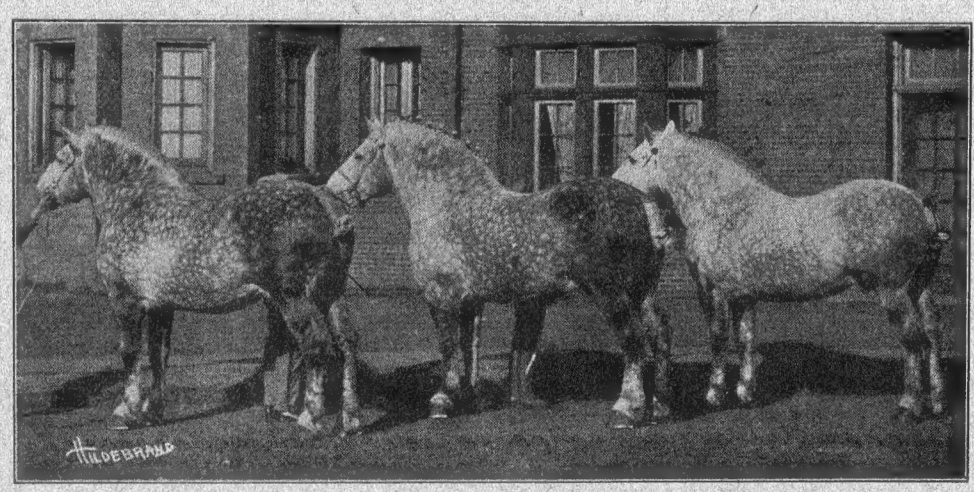
One of the most difficult problems in any district where fine or light soil prevails is to prevent drifting. Last year I saw in many places grain growing on road sides and along the fences from four to six rods from where it was sown. I find in most cases that where the land has had three or four crops it becomes lighter. In many cases it will begin to drift like snow. Summerfallow or early fall plowing seems to be the worst. Every man who continues to plow and crop such land must eventually fail. Such has been the experience in this district by those who have followed it.

I believe that the best method to follow is to plow drifting land the first thing in the spring and to seed it at once. The grain comes up quickly on light land and the new growth prevents drifting. A top dressing after the grain is sown with manure or even straw will also help to hold the soil and to conserve the moisture. It does not do to take more than a crop or two from such land before seeding it down. I would suggest seeding with western rye grass or alfalfa. I have tried timothy and red clover but with no success. In 1914 I seeded a corner that was nothing but sand and sour dock and other weeds. I plowed it about July 1 and sowed western rye grass with a nurse crop of oats, using 50 pounds of oats and 15 pounds of rye grass seed per acre. In 1915 I did not cut it but let the stock run on it and let it reseed itself. In 1916 I cut a crop of hay that ran three loads to the acre. It was nice and clean with plenty of foliage.

Formerly I had too much land under cultivation and not enough stock. Now of my three-quarter sections I have 225 acres under western rye grass. I do not intend to do much summerfallowing. When I want more land for cultivation I will break up some of the grass land after haying, sow it to wheat the next year and on the following spring disc in the crop, seeding down to grass again.

D. E. KING.

Alta.



Models of Percheron Type. Prize-Winning Percheron Stallions at the International, Chicago, last Winter

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE FLAG

If there should be a general election in the near future there will be what might be described as a vociferous waving of the flag by both political parties, so it seems a likely time to sit down quietly and do some sane and intelligent thinking about the meaning of the flag.

We confess that we have done the hardest thinking of which we are capable on this particular point, and have wavered slightly in our opinion as to what the flag does mean. One might think at first that it represents a race, but on second thoughts that is obviously incorrect, for one finds all sorts of races under every flag. Neither does it represent an ideal of government, for there are many conflicting ideals under the same flag. So we have come to the conclusion that in the final analysis it stands simply for a way of living, for a certain group of institutions.

And that simplifies things greatly, for the politicians will try to work up the feeling that there is something sacred and mysterious about the flag, and that one ought not to think about it at all, but that one ought only to feel about it. It is always convenient for them to get the public into that state of mind where they allow the politicians to do their thinking for them, but it is exceedingly bad for the country.

Now there is nothing sacred and mysterious about a way of living and no reason in the world why it should not be thought about and talked about, and on the contrary every reason why it should.

Even the most rampant patriot will not pretend that the present way of living is ideal for all classes of society in Canada today. Indeed Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, speaking to the Congress on Urban and Rural Development the other day said: "In the cities the average workman's life is not worth living. It is better not to be born than to live the way most workmen live in cities and towns."

To these men the present way of living, represented by the flag of Canada, is anything but the perfect and sacred thing, it is to the rich and well-to-do, who have every reason to be content with their lot in life. And instead of allowing themselves to be hypnotized by the waving of the flag, into a feeling that it would be unpatriotic to demand any changes in the present order of things, these people ought to demand most emphatically that the flag shall come to stand for a decent living wage to every man and woman who lives under it. And they should point out very clearly that the real traitor to his country is the man who, in order to advertise himself as a loyal citizen and a great patriot reduces the standard of living of his employees to make a showy contribution to the patriotic fund.

Almost without exception one will find in the ranks of the most fervent patriots those men who are getting rich out of sweated labor and war profiteering. Does somebody say they are hypocrites? Indeed they are not. They have every reason to be pleased with things as they are. It is when they profess to be shocked that the man who is living just a little below the bread line and the girl who has to go out on to the street to eke out a living are not as devoted to that way of living and the flag that represents it, that they are hypocrites. And when they say it is disgraceful that these men should refuse to be conscripted to fight for a way of living that means absolute misery for them, and more and more luxury for the capitalist until the capitalists' wealth has first been conscripted, they are worse than hypocrites.

THEY MUSTN'T KNOW

Within a few months the heads of four great governments have refused point blank to give the people the information they are demanding concerning the conduct of the war and the terms of peace they would be willing to accept.

Last winter a soldier member of the British House of Commons by the distinguishing name of Smith, demanded that the people of England be told explicitly what England's war aims were, and the demand was refused by Premier Lloyd George, who referred him to the vague statement of Premier Asquith concerning the crushing of Prussian militarism. So the other day, those radical members who believed that part of England's war aims included the acquisition of territory, brought in a resolution demanding that the British House of Commons follow the lead of Russia and repudiate any desire for territorial aggrandisement and the resolution was voted down.

Just about the same time the radicals in Russia were demanding that before they permitted Russia to continue the war the Government should make public the treaties existing between Russia and the allied countries. The minister concerned replied that if those treaties were made public it would cause the complete separation of Russia from the allies and her isolation as a nation.

It is important that not only the Russian people, but the British people as well know exactly what those treaties are. We have had our fill of secret diplomacy. If they are just and fair it could not do the cause of the allies any harm to have them made public and if they are not just and fair the people have a right to know it and be in a position to force their governments to re-adjust their war aims. At any rate what right have a few self-appointed rulers in Russia to tell the people they cannot permit them to know their own business.

Then came Bethmann Hollweg, the German chancellor, with his unctious speech, saying that while he understood and deeply sympathized with the desire of the people to know what they were dying for, it was at present impossible to tell them. His understanding of their passionate desire to know of course makes it a lot better. It makes one feel like repeating the agonized cry of the psalmist: "How long, O Lord, how long" will the people allow a group of three, five or ten men to tell them that they must not ask questions, but must go blindly like sheep to the slaughter. We hope and believe it will not be much longer in Germany. A careful reading of the dispatches seems to indicate that there was a general peace strike planned for May 1, and while it seems to have miscarried, it is probably like the strikes in Russia last fall, which heralded the revolution. The suppression of them will only have postponed the day of reckoning. Also, unless a socialist uprising is becoming imminent in that country, why the moderation of the German conservative party when the chancellor made the speech referred to above. He said that if he announced the government's intention to have peace at any price it would be misconstrued by the enemy nor would he announce a program of conquest, and the conservatives called out: "We're not demanding that." The lid is on the pot in that country today, but will it be tomorrow?

And finally there is France, the leader in republicanism, the country which is said to have the most democratic army in the world. There seems to be a great political unrest in France and there too, the insationable questioner, who cannot be given an answer. Just the other day they had a change of cabinet, which was barely mentioned, and of which no explanation has, as yet, been given, but it has been admitted that they have been having a particularly stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies, with continuous interruptions by the socialist members, though none of the interruptions are given in the dispatches, and one can only make a guess as to their purport. It is also admitted that the trouble was expected.

The French premier did better that the others, he said he appreciated the desire, and the right of the people to know what the government was doing, and why, and he would tell them freely—all that it was wise to let them know.

The question is, how much longer are the people going to permit this silence on the part of a few men, who behave as if they were gods. Each of the governments at war ought to be compelled to make a clear and definite statement of their aims so that the people may know exactly where they stand and whether they are willing to support those aims with their lives.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

YOUTH AND PLENTY

AN UNUSUAL DINNER PARTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please do not put this letter in the waste basket. I got up an hour earlier this morning so as to have time to write and I have no time to throw away. I notice in the last Guide to hand two more sisters saying their "Golden text" to Reformer, and I must have a talk with them and tell them "what's what." Yes, I remember I wrote a few days ago, but it may be a long time before I get time to write again. As the verse Reformer has been pelted with for the last few weeks is part of a rule St Paul was laying down for certain young Christians who had doubts as to whether it was right for them to eat certain kinds of meat I propose to have a dinner party and I extend a cordial invitation to all of Reformer's critics to come. I quite agree with "Lover of Nature" about the beauty of the human body. Hers may be as beautiful as Bathsheba's but just the same I want her to wear her clothes when she comes to my party. I don't want them to be too skimpy either, at the neck or the ankles. What ever should I do if she appeared at my table with no more clothes on than a horse wears. Wouldn't I be in a nice fix if some man happened in, and wouldn't it be a dreadful thing if he came in without an evil thought in his mind and went out feeling toward her husband like David did toward Bathsheba's husband? Who would want to be responsible for such a condition of mind as that? I fear I would have to take my share of the blame if I allowed such an exhibition in my house. So take my advice, my good sister, and wear your clothes. The coals of desire are deep down in the nature of all of us, and were put there for a sacred purpose, but woe be to the woman who by her mode of dress or her actions fans these coals into a flame.

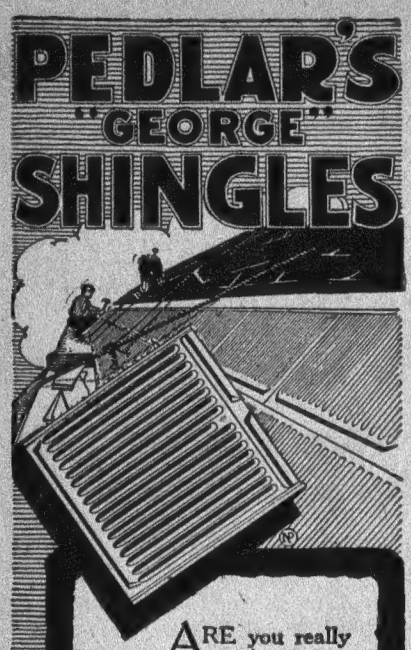
Now ladies if you will be seated around the table we will have some dinner. Don't you think this fowl looks nice and plump. This is the first time I roasted one without removing the insides, but having heard so much lately about "nothing being unclean of itself, but thinking makes it so," I thought I would put the theory to the test. What part will I help you to Mrs. "Amused?" Not any! Why? Oh yes, you better have some, "to the pure all things are pure." It's a queer doctor who wont taste his own medicine. You say St. Paul never meant anything like that. I agree with you. Paul, like all scripture writers took for granted a certain degree of intelligence on the part of the readers, and he never meant for any of us to pick up a few words here and there out of his letter without any regard to their context, and commit assault and battery on our friends with them. I often wonder if, to every ten persons who know and hide behind Romans xiv. 14, there is one who knows and practices the preceding verse. Of course Paul's rule regarding the eating of "meats offered unto idols" can be applied to other things as well. If we have the least doubt about the company we are keeping or the amusements we attend or the business we are engaged in, then to us they are unclean. Any mode of dress or picture or literature or anything else that awakens unlawful desires has in it an element of uncleaness that no exercise of ones mind can remove any more than it can make this fowl eatable.

Re the catalog pictures. I suppose the mail order houses mean no harm, but as these pictures are of no use whatever and are often the subject of smutty remarks let us have them done away with as soon as possible. Every one who buys the goods is paying for the printing of the catalogs and most of us have no money to waste on such useless things as these pictures. Out with them and let us have something useful in their place.

M.J.M.K.

Hens nests should be a little dark. The hen is not so apt to eat the eggs in a darkened nest. She wants her nest in a secluded place. The straw in the nests should be removed frequently and the nest should be white-washed inside and out at least once a year.

PEDLAR'S "GEORGE" SHINGLES



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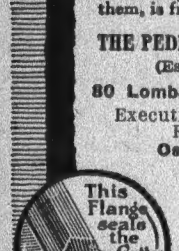

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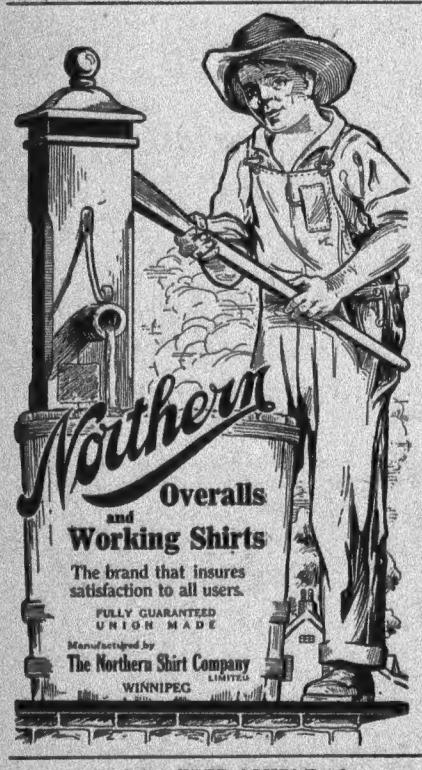

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

RETAILERS AND CO-OPERATION

At the convention of retail merchants held recently at Moose Jaw, an address was given by a well-known member of that body on "The Value of Co-operation in Business to the Retailer." While in the course of his address this gentleman said some exceedingly good things, which apply equally well to the business relations both of co-operators and retail dealers, it is necessary to say at the outset that his idea of co-operation is not ours. Co-operation as he defined it, in effect, if not specifically, is merely a working together. This is a good thing in itself, and even a necessary thing to any body which desires success, but it does not in his mind extend to the division of profits on business, which is the essence of the Rochdale plan of co-operation in which we are particularly interested; nor does it include in their entirety the ethical principles which are also essential to the co-operative movement. In a word, co-operation as understood by this body is directed simply to the end of increasing the profits of the retailer by means of greater efficiency in business; a worthy object no doubt, but still one that is designed to benefit the retailer rather than the consumer.

Co-operation Already Here

How very far the speaker in question is separated from the real co-operative spirit he himself showed in the course of his address, when, in speaking of co-operative trading he said, "this may find its way into the country in spite of all that can be done to prevent it, unless we are careful." It is possible then, that this gentleman, live man of business as he is, is unaware of the fact that co-operation has already arrived. And is he so blind to the signs of the times that, supposing that he is aware of the fact of its arrival, he does not realize that it has come to stay? Judging from the spirit he displays it is evident that if he could have had his way he would have strangled the co-operative child at its birth; but it is now too late. It is daily growing in strength, "in spite of all that can be done." Had he read anything of co-operative history in England he would have known that every effort made in the past to strangle co-operation has only resulted in its greater extension; and so it will be in Canada if co-operators stand firm. As a well educated man, he must surely know that there is no more certain way to bring about the extension of a movement such as this, which is founded upon economic justice, than to attempt its repression. All history proves that this is true.

But the speaker went on to show his ignorance, or, if not his ignorance, then his wilful perversion of facts relating to the co-operative movement as it exists in Britain. "The success of co-operative trading in the Old Country," he says, "is due to the fact that the concern does not have to pay taxes. By some means or other they flim-flammed the government into the belief that they should not have to pay taxes, and they did not have to do so." As already stated, this shows either inexcusable ignorance on the part of a public man who has no business to speak publicly on a question he does not understand, or deliberate and wilful misrepresentation. Of the two he can take his choice. The co-operative movement of Britain does not owe its success to non-payment of taxes, since it pays every tax demanded of it by the government, but to the eternal principle of justice on which it is founded, which shows itself in part in a more equal distribution of wealth, and in a recognition of the just claims of all whom it calls into its service.

English Co-operators and Income Tax

The only tax on business concerns which the co-operative movement in England does not pay is income tax, and this not because it has flim-flammed the government, but because all governments, Liberal and Tory alike, have recognized that it would be an unjustifiable waste of time, money and energy to attempt to collect this tax at the source. As a matter of fact, every individual co-operator, whose income is such as to bring him within the limits of this tax is assessed to the tax directly,—the Inland Revenue Commissioners see to that,—and his income from co-operative sources is included. Investigation has proved that only about 3 per cent. of British co-operators come within the taxable limit,—this of course was in the pre-war period,—and whatever was paid out as income tax on the total so-called profits of a society would have to be repaid by the government on account of those members not liable to income tax. Nor would this be so simple a matter as it seems, as the society would have to deduct the amount of the tax from the account of every individual member, and on obtaining the refund would again have to credit the account of every member concerned; or, if the government were to refund the amounts individually, it would necessitate direct communication with 97 per cent. of all the three or four millions of members of co-operative societies in the country, with all that it involved in the way of salaries, stationery, postages, etc., in order that the government might get what it now gets direct from the 3 per cent. who are liable. Because the government refused to adopt this extremely wasteful method of doing business, the private trading interests of Great Britain have never ceased to agitate for taxation at the source. As a matter of fact all the flim-flamming has been on the side of private traders. It is they who have been constantly at the heels of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst co-operators have been just as constantly on the defence. The real reason that lies behind the action of the private traders in England, as with the retailers' associations of Canada, is their hatred of co-operation, and not their concern for the public exchequer. It would be well for these people to make themselves more familiar with co-operative history and principles before attacking the movement in public.

S. W. Y.

HANDLING COAL AND FLOUR

The book you sent me some days ago regarding the amalgamation of the S.GG.A. and the S.C.E.Co. was read at our last meeting. I presented the enclosed resolution for the members and it was carried by all votes and all members present. We have held meetings all through the winter the second last Wednesday of each month. All the resolutions from the convention have been read and explained to the members and the result is that we have increased our membership over 100 per cent. since I came back from the convention held in Moose Jaw.

The following is a copy of the resolution passed at our last meeting: Resolved that the Sagathun local of the S.G.G.A. with all members present, favor the amalgamation of the S.G.G.A. and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company as far as the handling of flour and coal is concerned, provided that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company do not sell flour or coal to any but members of the S.G.G.A.

L. H. HJELMLAND, Sec.
Sagathun G.G.A.

Answer

Your favor, with a copy of resolution has come duly to hand. Permit me to explain in response to the last clause of your resolution that we do not contemplate that it will be possible for those in charge of the local warehouses, which we hope the elevator company will have in the near future, to make discrimination as between members and non-members. They will have to sell to all comers at one price, but what we have it in mind is to asure the members of the association of a very real advantage of making a substantial rebate through the association on a patronage basis upon all the business of the members of the locals done with the local warehouse. This would involve that purchase tickets be issued to all purchasers and that the members of the local association at that point periodically turn in the purchase tickets to their local secretary who in turn will forward them to the central office and receive a cash rebate for distribution to his members. Something along this line will be worked out. The spirit of your resolution will be carried out in that we mean to make it a very real advantage for all farmers to maintain membership in the association.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

CHURCHES' SPLENDID RESPONSE

The officers of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. are highly gratified at the splendid response of the churches on Grain Growers' Sunday. From reports already received it is evident that there was a general observance of the day in nearly all the community centres of the province.

Not only were the farmers out in very large numbers, but the people of the towns and cities listened with great interest to the presentation of the farmers' program and the general discussion of the farmers' movement. The sermons of the various ministers indicate a sympathetic interest in the association and a great desire that the future of the organization may be wisely guided and properly safe-guarded. They expressed the feeling that since the movement is growing so rapidly in numbers and influence, it has now reached a very important stage and its course is fraught with tremendous possibilities.

Large Meeting at Moose Jaw

President J. A. Maharg presided at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium at Moose Jaw, where Rev. E. J. Chegwin gave the principal address. The central secretary, J. B. Musselman, spoke to a full house composed of interested farmers at the Brora Union church at 11 a.m. also to another large audience of farmers at Wascana church in the afternoon. Both of these points are near Regina. While Mr. Musselman dealt with many matters of much interest to the farmers, his particular theme was "The message of the Grain Growers to the church." This will be published in full in a later edition.—Regina Post.

PROCEEDS TO RED CROSS

Sixty dollars was raised by collection for the Red Cross Fund at the meeting which was held at Victoria school house yesterday. Rev. B. W. Pullinger was present and delivered an address in which he recounted some of his experiences at the front and touched on the economic importance of the work which the Grain Growers were doing, not only for western Canada, but in helping to win the war as well.

The school house was packed, a number of people having to remain standing during the service J. H. Jarrett, secretary of the Victoria G.G.A. stated that the attendance would have been even larger, except for the fact that many of the farmers had been busy seeding and their horses were tired so they had to give them a rest over Sunday.—Saskatoon Star.

At one of the recent meetings of the Girvin G.G.A. the local secretary of the Patriotic Fund was invited to deliver an address on "The Needs of the Patriotic Fund," and as the result of his address a committee was formed to receive subscriptions and donations to the fund. The total amount donated in the name of the association was $530.

FRANK SWAIN.
Sec. Girvin G.G.A.

Please find enclosed cheque for $37 being amount of collection taken on Grain Growers' Sunday, which is to be given to the Red Cross society and credited to our local. We had a fine crowd at our service and our minister gave an excellent sermon.

JAMES GIFFORD.
Sec.-Treas. Glenside G.G.A.

Very liberal collections were taken at most of the services for the Red Cross work. From reports received, it seems that the total of these collections taken on May 27 will amount to at least $1,000.

Enclosed find $10.00 to go to the Emergency Fund.

W. J. LEE, Sec.-Treas.
Wolverton G.G.A., Wadena.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

AFFILIATE WITH HOME CLUB

Enclosed find $7.50 for the 10 new members lately joining the Stonewall W.G.G. auxiliary, which now numbers 26 members. Henceforth we will remit direct to the central all such dues. Our auxiliary and the Rockwood Home Economic Society have decided to affiliate and practice economy of time by meeting on the same afternoon. Business meetings will be separate, followed by an open meeting for the discussion of women's problems, a program, tea and lunch. A new chairman for the open meeting will be chosen each month. Societies will work together but the Home E.S. will be along patriotic lines while the W.G.G.'s will be social and legislative, all mutually agreeing to work energetically for the furtherance of both societies. This arrangement will be thoroughly tried out for six months, and if satisfactory will continue indefinitely. By this plan we save one half day which can be devoted to other purposes. We are going to help the H.E.S. make a success of a soiree and raffle on the evening of June 15. On July 1 the Stonewall Grain Growers hold their annual picnic, and our auxiliary will serve tea, sandwiches, cake and ice cream, and we expect them to return the compliment. All profit from this part of the picnic will go to the W.G.G.A.

I have been wondering if this plan could not be followed in districts where there are several organizations with benefit to all. No farming community should slight their own association, which stands for everything in the way of bettering the condition of the farmer.

EMMA WIENEKE,
Secretary.

SEND IN INFORMATION

Recently our provincial secretary, Mrs. Wieneke, appealed to the Women's Section of the G.G.A. to notify her as to their individual members. In that way we hoped to get correct information as to our strength. At present we do not know how many women's societies there are, nor what their numerical strength is. She has received few replies. May I ask the secretaries to kindly respond to her request. A post card will be sufficient to give the name of each auxiliary or section, the number of members, the P.O. address and the name of the president (if they have a woman president). The secretary writing by signing her name will thereby inform us of her name and address.

I make this appeal as we are anxious to know our strength, to be in touch with each section, and that we may get more correspondence giving us information in regard to the meetings held. The least information will be interesting to those following the reports of our efforts in the pages of The Guide Our secretary asked for those organized at the end of 1916. I would be glad if the 1917 organizations would also reply just adding the year that we may know they are our youngest offshoots.

A. TOOTH,
President.

Note:—The above letter sent in for publication by the president of the women's section of our movement should meet with a hearty response from all branches who have a woman's section or auxiliary connected with their local. We would press for a hearty and prompt response from all association who have such an auxiliary. It may just have happened that the first request may have escaped the notice of our auxiliary secretaries. We hope that this second appeal will meet with a better response. Mrs. Wieneke's address is Stony Mountain, Man.

SHOAL LAKE CONVENTION

A convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Marquette federal constituency who would stand for the principles set forth in the Farmers' National Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be held in the Masonic Hall, Shoal Lake, on Thursday, June 28, at 3 p.m. All in favor of the above platform, whether Grain Growers or not are invited to attend. Kindly give this as much publicity in your district as possible. It is desirous that every sub-association and all people who hold for progressive legislation generally should recognize this opportunity of vindicating the above platform.

BERT McLEOD,
Acting Sec. Shoal Lake G.G.A.

Note:—The above is a call sent out to the secretaries in the above mentioned district. We note with pleasure that farmers and others interested in progressive measures are taking steps to secure candidates to represent them in the federal parliament. Some responsible parties in each constituency who have given consideration to the Farmers' Platform and find that it expresses their views in regard to progressive legislation in the interests of better living for the great plain people of Canada should get busy in calling a public convention. This convention could spend a profitable day discussing the platform set forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and should be able to secure a suitable candidate to represent them in the making of the laws for the carrying out of the measures set forth in the above platform. Some constituencies are now moving in this direction. The above paragraph is a call from the constituency of Marquette and we hope that all parties interested will get busy to make this convention both large and representative.

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Year Book which has been in course of preparation for some time will be issued during the present week and very shortly will be in the hands of the members of the association all over the province. Besides the minutes of the annual convention, it contains some interesting historical matter, and several pages of hints for workers in local branches, a statement of the principles and object of the movement and a full account of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and its platform. It is hoped that the year book will prove very helpful in commending the movement and that its issue will mark the beginning of an epoch of enlargement and increasing success throughout the province.

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT PICNIC

The annual picnic of the above association will be held at Kenville, on Thursday, June 21. A good program of sports have been arranged, also we are to have the pleasure of hearing Wm. R. Wood from the central office. Other speakers will be W. I. Ford and A. McCleary. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Wood and other speakers to hold meetings at the following points: Harlington, Tuesday, June 19 at 8 p.m.; Lidstone, Wednesday, June 20 at 8 p.m. and Egremont on Thursday, June 21 at 8.30 p.m. Kindly note the dates and turn out in force.

JOHN LIVESAY,
Dist. Sec.

A BUSY WEEK

The week beginning June 11 promises to be a busy one for Grain Growers. A meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been called for that week, beginning on Monday, and continuing for several days. There is also a sitting of the board of grain commissioners in Winnipeg on Tuesday, June 12. One important question to be taken up at that sitting is the rules and regulations for sample market trading.

WHAT AN INDEPENDENT CAN DO

"He can scorn the party whip and vote for legislation in your interest no matter which party proposes it. He can criticize bad legislation regardless of which side introduces it. He can introduce and advocate progressive measures without waiting for party expediency. Partizanship has exercised a baneful influence on political life, it can be eliminated only by independent action on the part of the voters."

For years past the William Galloway Company of America have always furnished a novelty entertainment of some kind or other along with their exhibits at the fairs. Following along the same lines, the William Galloway Company of Canada, Ltd., located at Winnipeg, have arranged with the above Quartette of Southern Melody Singers, Character Actors and Musicians, to accompany their exhibits at the Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Saskatoon Fairs this Summer. These colored gentlemen form a colored quartette well known in the States, and they are going to prove a big attraction for all who visit the Galloway Exhibits at the above Fairs. Their entertainment, which includes Singing, Dancing, Banjo and Mandoline playing, as well as character impersonations of the "Sunny South," will alone make it well worth your time to visit the Fairs this Summer.

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MAX Stock Water Troughs

The kind that are better and will last longer.

The trough that has proved its value by service in Western Canada will prove a good investment for you.

Write for full particulars and prices of a complete line of Farm Labor Savers

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited

P.O. Box 3006 G.G.G. 2 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

U.F.A.
Hail Insurance

THE PAST—1915

Insurance written (approx.) $15,000,000. Net premium (govt. report) $1,119,816.10. Commissions paid on usual basis to private non-farmer agents:

(a) General agents (10%) $111,981.61.

(b) Local agents (15%) $167,971.50.

Cost of adjustments, etc., usually 5% to 10% of premiums. $56,000.00 to $112,000.00.

Rates: $8.00 to $9.00 per $100.

THE PRESENT—1917

Insurance written (est.) $20,000,000.00. Net premium (approx.) $1,680,000.00. Commissions paid:

(a) General agents (non-farmer firms) $168,000.00.

(b) Local agents (U.F.A. men), **Depends on you.** Should be $252,000.00.

(c) Local agents (non-farmers) should be **$ (NIL).**

Cost of adjustments 5% to 10% $84,000.00 to $168.000.00.

Rates: $7.00 to $10.00 per $100.

THE FUTURE—1919

A FORECAST

Insurance written (est.) $25,000,000.00. Net premium at reduced rate $1,750,000.00. Commissions paid:

(a) U.F.A. General agents (5%) $87,500.00

(b) U.F.A. Local agents (10%) $175,000.00.

Cost of adjustment, not more than 5%, $87,500.00.

Rate: 7% Straight

A Policy

written through the U.F.A. is a step in co-operation and a blow at private control and monopoly of **your** business.

Your Policy is secured by

The Rochester Underwriters Agency

Rochester, N.Y.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1917

Capital	$ 2,000,000
Reserve for all other liabilities	10,954,055
Net surplus	10,759,422
Assets	23,713,477

Assets all invested in U.S.A. and Canada

Incorporated in 1872 under New York State Law.

Neither a branch nor a part of any Foreign Institution.

BUSINESS WHOLLY CONFINED TO UNITED STATES, ITS POSSESSIONS AND CANADA.

Losses Paid Since Organization, Over $90,000,000.

CHARLES G. SMITH President — **JESSE E. WHITE** Vice-President

E. M. CRAIGIN Secretary — **A. R. PHILLIPS** Asst. Secretary

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA — EQUITY

RESULT:—Figure it out for yourself. If all the farmers of Alberta in the year 1917 wrote their insurance through their own organization under our present arrangements, they would make no direct saving in actual cost except possibly in the cost of adjustment, but they would have financed their various locals and the central office to the extent of approximately $252,000.00.

If our forecast for 1919 is made to come true the farmers would have saved in actual cost on the reduced rate alone, approximately $350,000.00 in premiums besides financing their own organization to the extent of $262,500. Our forecast is not so impossible either. 1915 was considered a bad hail year, the losses being roughly 76 per cent. of the premiums, but a few minutes figuring will show you that a 7 per cent. rate would realize $70,000 more than the amount necessary to pay in full for an equally heavy percentage on the increased volume of insurance as well as the adjustment expenses and the $262,500 paid in commissions to the farmers themselves through their own organization.

The only thing unreasonable about the forecast is the idea that the farmers could agree "to hang together." **That is up to You.** You are not asked to take any risk. Why not get in and help to bring it about by making your application for hail insurance this year through your local secretary.

The Parable of The Farmer and The Hail Men

In a certain township in Alberta there lived one hundred farmers and their families, and it came to pass that in a certain year each of these hundred farmers put into crop one hundred acres of land and nature carried out her part of the work.

In a nearby village lived ten other men and their families. Each of these men was agent for a different hail insurance company. When the fields were looking green and the proper season drew near, each of these ten agents set forth to call on the hundred farmers who lived on the township of land nearby, and sought to persuade them to write hail insurance to the extent of $10.00 or more on each of their 100 acres. Each agent had carefully prepared beforehand his line of discourse to the farmers. The first agent said: "My company is the best because we have the largest deposit with the government, you should therefore give me your application." And he secured much business. The second agent said: "My company is the best because we wrote the most business last year," and he also secured much business. The third agent said: "My company has the lowest rates." The fourth said: "My company is a local concern, you should patronize home industries." The fifth said: "My company has the most assets." And all the rest of the agents advanced similar arguments. And, after a few days work all the farmers having been insured with one or other of the agents, the ten of them returned to the village to partake of the fatted calf and feast in the bosom of their families.

After a while a hail storm struck the township in which the hundred farmers lived and soon afterwards ten adjusters came down from the big city, 100 miles away, and called at each farm, and having performed sundry mysterious movements and incidentally inquired how much the rival adjuster had allowed on the neighboring farm. Each adjuster would allow a percentage of loss and pass on. The hundred farmers would thereupon proceed to compare notes and argue with each other as to who had written in the best company.

But one of the farmers being of an investigating turn of mind started to check things up, and he found that the company which had made the large government deposit had been required to do so because they had no other assets available in case of financial trouble arising. That the company which had written the most business the year previous had also suffered very heavy losses which had cut into its financial resources. That the company with the lowest rates had very little else to recommend it. That the local company paid a foreign company to carry most of its risks. That the company with the most assets had also the most liabilities and that the statements of all the agents had unfolded only one side of the real situation, being designed more for the purpose of securing business than for the protection of the farmer. He also discovered incidentally that the agents in the village had received $1,500 out of the premiums which the farmers had paid, and another agent in the big city had received $1,000 from the same source, and that it had cost yet another $1,000 to pay for the adjustments and that all these various costs, together with the actual losses were determined the rate per $100 of insurance that he and his neighbors were compelled to pay to protect themselves from possible ruin. He further discovered that the ten hail insurance companies had a central organization of their own in a far country, where representatives of each would meet at times and devise ways and means whereby they could continue to charge sufficiently high rates to meet their ever-increasing expenses and yield a profit unto themselves and that these rules for the regulation of the farmer were subscribed to by all, each solemnly swearing not to deviate one hair's breath from the regulations agreed upon—for, were they not brothers in the same line of business.

The farmer of the investigating frame of mind thereupon proceeded to call the other ninety and nine together and explain all these things unto them, even suggesting that there might be further mysteries which he had not time to unravel. One of the ninety and nine who began to show an awakening interest stepped forth and said: "Neighbors, it is true that there may not be much to choose between these companies but can we not do something about all that good money that the ten agents got out of this deal. That money was ours before they got hold of it and it did not help in any way to pay our losses. Could we not use it as conveniently as they if we only knew how to keep it under our own control." Thereupon yet another of the ninety and nine rose up and said: "I heard a man from the neighboring township say the other day that he was a U.F.A. man and that they by organization were bringing that very thing to pass." Said yet another: "Of a truth, this must be what they call co-operation." "That is just what it is," said the farmer of the investigating frame of mind. Then said another: "My friends, the thing that we should do is to organize a local of the U.F.A. and get into the game." And they all with one accord responded: "Well said, that is right."

The United Farmers of Alberta

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Prov. Secretary **Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta**

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 14

In accordance with the notice already sent you, our first business convention of local secretaries will be held in Calgary on June 28 and 29 at the Paget Hall, Seventh Avenue and First Street East, commencing at 10 a.m. on the first day. In accordance with the outline already sent you, the convention will be purely of a business character. Each local is requested to send their secretary, or if it is impossible for him to attend, the next best man that can be spared, for if you have an idea in any way, shape or form that this convention is more or less of a pleasure jaunt, and has no specific object, please disabuse your mind of it. I might also point out that this convention is not to be called by the central office, or the board of directors but at the unanimous request of the many locals who responded to the idea when it was first suggested following the discussion along these lines at the secretaries' meeting during our convention in Edmonton. I hardly think from indications received at this office that we can overestimate the importance of this meeting. The debates which have taken place and the policies arising from these debates at our annual conventions, have been almost purely of an economic or legislative character, yet fully 75 per cent. of our locals are doing more or less trading and nearly 100 of them are now banded together as incorporated trading bodies. These have developed themselves without any particular guidance, and without regard to possible future developments. In many cases they have duplicated each others work, suffered financial loss and other difficulties from the same mistakes, instead of profiting by each others mistakes and combining their forces for common benefit. There has also been a lack of sympathy and understanding between these local organizations and our big central business organizations. One of the subjects for discussion at the convention will be co-operative trading by the locals in all its branches and aside from the assistance which we hope the locals will lend to each other in making more permanent the work they are doing along these lines, it is hoped that from the discussions some points will arise which will enable our big commercial institutions to adjust themselves to the requirements of the local trading bodies and establish that service connection which seems to be lacking at present.

Marketing Livestock and Produce

Another section of the convention will be given up to the discussion of the shipping of livestock and general sale of farm produce. We have district associations today shipping as much as $100,000 worth of livestock a year and many other districts that might be shipping even more than that, who are still shipping on a non-co-operative basis through drovers and stock men. Some of our locals who have made a success of this business will tell you how it has been done and what it has meant to them, not only in dollars and cents, but as a force tending to hold their local together. On the general sale of farm produce, some locals have made a great success in the last year or two of shipping their potatoes. Others have beef rings, and egg circles. One of our egg circles is shipping as much as $200 worth of eggs per week and in this connection I might say that the central office in conjunction with the provincial and Dominion government have just about completed arrangements for putting the egg and poultry business of this province on a proper basis, and there is no reason why our locals should not take advantage of it, in fact we expect our locals to be the chief medium for putting it into effect. Saskatchewan has also made great progress in this direction, and details of all that has been done will be laid before the convention, so that the discussion ensuing will reveal any weaknesses in the scheme and so that we may be assured that the final plans for the central marketing agency will be entirely acceptable to our locals.

Then on the insurance question, we have several local secretaries with considerable experience in all branches of insurance. They are being asked to take the lead in the discussion of this branch of the work and outline its possible application to every local union in the province. It will be a little late to go into the hail insurance question with a view to securing business this year, but meanwhile that is going ahead in any case and there are a number of important points in connection with it that we want to discuss with you on general policy as well as detail, so that we can go ahead with our plans for next year and have a complete plan ready to lay before our next convention, and one that we know will be acceptable to the majority of the locals.

Discussion on General Problems

Then a fourth section will be given up to the general problems of the association. Under this heading will of course be the problems of the local itself, and the representative of any local present will be free to introduce his own particular difficulty and I have no doubt that from the experience of the others present we will be able to offer him a solution. The problems of the central office will also be presented to the meeting so that the locals may have a more sympathetic understanding of our difficulties and realize that we need their co-operation if anything, more than they need ours. Within the last few weeks it has only been too apparent that the greatest difficulty in the way of making our organization as effective as it ought to be is the apathy of the average local to the appeals of the central office, and their consequent failure to understand what our object in making the appeal is. This indifference I am sure is not due to any lack of sympathy as wherever the situation has been explained I have received the kindliest co-operation from the local secretary with whom I have gone into the question personally so that all that we really have to do is to establish a closed connection between the local and the central office which will enable each to respond more quickly and more fully to the requirements of the other. In fact in summing up, the one object which it is hoped to achieve from this convention is a more thorough understanding and appreciation between all branches of our great farmers' organization, so that the problem of each may be the problem of all and that the services offered by each of our many departments, both in the educational and business branches of our work may be such that it will not only be the most efficient but of such a character that it will lend itself easily to the requirements of the various local organizations which you yourselves have built up. We will have with us representatives of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, of The Grain Growers' Guide, of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and among others, of the provincial and Dominion Departments of agriculture, who are showing a tendency to assist materially, particularly in the development of the selling of livestock and farm produce. These people are coming at their own request, and in the capacity of visitors, not for the purpose of telling you what to do but for the purpose of learning what your requirements are, and to what extent they can make their work applicable to your requirements.

As stated before, the convention will be in your hands and a committee of local secretaries will be in charge of the order of business, in fact every facility will be afforded you to make it of the utmost value to yourselves.

Railway Arrangements

The dates of the convention have been purposely chosen for the two days previous to the opening of the Calgary Exhibition. The securing of convention rates, pooling and other details attached thereto, involve heavy work for the central office. We have chosen these dates to avoid that trouble. The exhibition rates will apply from Wednesday, June 27. Delegates will take the special exhibition round trip ticket at single fare rates, securing at the same time a receipt from the ticket agent for the amount of the fare paid. On registering you will present your receipt for the fare paid with your delegates card, at our office, and a refund of the difference between the fare paid and $5.00 will be paid on all fares over the latter sum, provided however that no refund will be more than $5.00; in other words, on fares less than $5.00 there will be no refund. On fares between $5.00 and $10.00 the refund guaranteed by the central office will be the difference between the actual one-way rate and $5.00, and on all fares over $10.00 the refund will be $5.00.

Credentials

Enclosed herewith you will find delegates' credential card, with stub attached and perforated. We have not kept an exact record of locals who have notified us that they will have a secretary on hand, except in a general way, but in any case so that we may have a fairly accurate idea of how many and whom we may expect, I would ask you to kindly fill in this stub, slip it in an envelope and return it to this office at your earliest convenience. In sending in the stub you will not need to send in any further explanation unless you wish. If you do not know exactly who you will send, but are in a position to definitely state that, barring accidents, your union will be represented, please fill in to that effect and return the stub in the same way. From the response to our former circular, we look for an attendance of about two hundred, but I hope that with this further explanation, and having in mind the fact that this convention will not only be a big factor in the development of the future work and policy of our Association, but also in the future policy of the business organizations with which we are so closely connected, that the attendance will be at least double. Will you try and make our first business convention for the discussion of the practical side of our work a rousing success.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
General Secretary.

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ENGAGEMENT
RINGS
and
WEDDING RINGS

If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your **Engagement Ring** and **Wedding Ring.** It is important in both these instances to get quality rather that size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. **Our Special $50 Diamond Engagement Ring** is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from **$15** to **$500,** according to the size of the stone.

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That Savings Certificates

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bearing 5% interest, compounded half yearly

THAT THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA will therefore pay you two per cent. more on your **SAVINGS** than you receive from your Bank.

THAT you may deposit your savings and receive a Savings Certificate that will enable you to **withdraw your money at any time** and receive **full interest** for the time your money was on deposit.

THAT on the sum represented in every Savings Certificate **interest will be compounded to your credit** every six months.

THAT under these conditions you may leave your money invested with the Province for three years or longer.

THAT you may deposit **any sum from $5.00 upwards** and receive a Savings Certificate for the amount deposited.

THAT one of the objects of Savings Certificates is to give those who can put by a small amount only each month an opportunity to receive a **fair interest rate on their savings.**

THAT you may **forward a cheque from any part of the Province to the Provincial Treasurer** without adding **exchange.**

A short letter to W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton, will bring you further information if desired.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

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Sharples is the ***only*** separator that skims absolutely clean at ***all*** speeds. All other separators lose considerable cream when turned below speed—admitted by leading experiment stations and all separator manufacturers. Average loss from this cause is 10 lbs. of butter per cow per year, or 80,000,000 lbs. in the United States alone! Sharples would save it all!—due to the wonderful Suction-feed, which automatically regulates the milk-feed so as to insure clean skimming whether you turn fast or slow.

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SHARPLES
Famous Suction Feed
Skims clean at any Speed
SEPARATOR

the ***only*** separator that:
—skims clean at widely-varying speeds
—gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
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The precise proportions of white lead and zinc called for in the above formula have been shown by experience to produce a paint unexcelled in endurance, covering capacity and brilliance.

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Our agent in your vicinity will be glad to give you color cards and prices, or you may write our Service Department direct for information on your painting problems.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Evenings on the Farm

Continued from Page 7

"Hold 'em! There's half a freezer of ice-cream down here we can finish." Sure enough there was! And then he wouldn't have to pack it down. We brought it up, we looted the pantry as only irresponsible adults can loot their own pantry, and the evening ended in luxurious ease. Sometimes in the black of the night our friends left, and I suppose the sound of their carriage wheels along the empty road set many a neighbor wondering, through his sleep, "Who's sick now?" How could they know it was only a plumbing party?

As I look back on this evening it seems one of the pleasantest of the year. It isn't so much what you do, of course, as the way you feel about it that makes the difference between pleasant and unpleasant. Shall we say of that evening that we meant to read aloud, or that we meant to have a quiet evening with friends? Not at all. We say, with all the conviction in the world, that we meant on that particular evening to have a plumbing party, with the drain as the piece de resistance. Towards this our lives had been yearning, and lo! they had arrived!

Some few things, however, are hard to meet in that spirit. When the pigs broke out of the pen, about nine o'clock, and Hiram was away, and Mrs. Hiram needed our help to get them in, there was no use in pretending that we meant to do it. Moreover, the labor of rounding up pigs is one of mingled arduousness and delicacy. Pigs in clover was once a popular game, but pigs in a dark orchard is not a game at all, and it will, I am firmly convinced, never be popular. It is, I repeat, not a game, yet probably the only way to keep one's temper at all is to regard it, for the time being, as a major sport, like football and deep-sea fishing and mountain climbing, where you are expected to take some risks and not think too much about results as such. On this basis it has, perhaps, its own rewards. But the attitude is difficult to maintain, especially late at night. On that particular evening as we returned, breathless and worn, to the house, I could not refrain from saying, with some edge, "I never wanted to keep pigs, anyway!"

"Who says we're keeping them?" remarked Jonathan; and then we laughed and laughed.

"You needn't think I'm laughing because you said anything specially funny," I said. "It's only because I'm tired enough to laugh at anything."

The pump, too, tried my philosophy now and then. One evening, when I had worn my hands to the bone cutting out thick leather washers for Jonathan to insert somewhere in the circulatory system of that same monster, I finally broke out: "Oh, dear! I hate the pump! I want a moonlight walk!"

"I'll have the thing together now in a jiffy," said Jonathan.

"Jiffy! There's no use talking about jiffies at half-past ten at night," I snarled. I was determined, anyway, to be as cross as I liked. "Why can't we find a really simple way of living? This isn't simple. It's highly complex and very difficult."

"You cut those washers very well," suggested Jonathan, soothingly.

I was not prepared to be soothed. "It was hateful work, though. Now, look what we've done this evening! We've shut up a sitting hen, and housed the little turkeys, and driven that cow back into the road, and mended a window-shade and the dog's chain, and now we've fixed the pump—and it won't stay fixed at that!"

"Fair evening's work," murmured Jonathan, as he rapidly assembled the pump.

"Yes, as work. But all I mean is—it isn't simple. Farm life has a reputation for simplicity that I begin to think is overdone. It doesn't seem to me that my evening has been any more simple than if we had dressed for dinner and gone to the opera or played bridge. In fact, at this distance, that, compared with this, has the simplicity of a—I don't know what!"

"I like your climaxes," said Jonathan, and we both laughed. "There! I'm done. Now suppose we go, in our simple way, and lock up the barns and chicken-houses."

And so the evenings came and went, each offering a prospect of fair and quiet things—books and firelight and moonlight and talk; many in retrospect full of things quite different—drains and latches and fledglings and cows and pigs.

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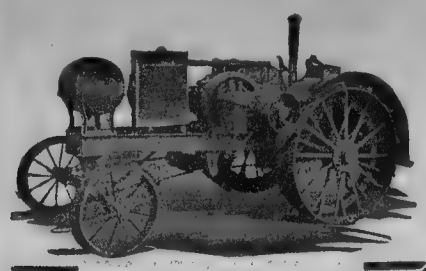

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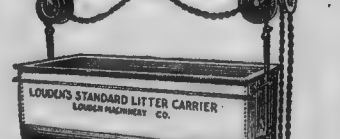

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Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
With Kill-Em-Quick
Gopher Poison
At Your Dealers. GUARANTEED

Many, but not all. For the evenings did now and then come when the pump ceased from troubling and the "critters" were at rest. Evenings when we sat under the lamp and read, when we walked and walked along moonlit roads or lay on the slopes of moon-washed meadows. It was on such an evening that we deliberately faced the vagaries of farm life.

"I'm beginning to see that it will never be any better," I said.

"Probably not," said Jonathan, talking around his pipe.

"You seem contented enough about it."

"I am."

"I don't know that I'm contented, but perhaps I'm resigned. I believe it is necessary."

"Of course it's necessary."

Jonathan often has the air of having known since infancy the great truths about life that I have just discovered. I overlooked this, and went on, "You see, we're right down close to the earth, that is the ultimate basis of everything, and all the caprices of things touch us immediately."

"And that knocks the bottom out of our evenings."

"Now, if we're in the city, playing bridge, somebody else is making those adjustments for us. We're like the princess with seventeen mattresses between her and the pea."

"She felt it, though," said Jonathan. "It kept her awake."

"I know. She had a poor night. But even she would hardly have maintained that she felt it as she would have done if the mattresses hadn't been there."

"True," said Jonathan.

"Farm life is the pea without the mattresses," I went on.

"Sounds a little cheerless," said Jonathan.

"Well, of course, it isn't really cheerless at all. But neither is it easy. It's full of remorseless demands for immediate adjustment."

"That was the way the princess felt about her pea."

"The princess was a snippy little thing. But, after all, probably her life was full of adjustments of other sorts. She couldn't call her soul her own a minute, I suppose."

"Perhaps that was why she ran away," suggested Jonathan.

"Of course it was. She ran away to find the simple life and didn't find it."

"No. She found the pea—even with all those mattresses. And we've run away, and found several peas and fewer mattresses," said Jonathan.

"Let's not get confused."

"I'm not confused," said Jonathan.

"Well, I shall be in a minute if I don't look out. You can't follow a parallel too far. What I mean is, that if you run away from one kind of complexity you run into another."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I am going to like it all," I answered, "and make believe I meant to do it."

After that we were silent a while. Then I tried again. "You know your trick of waltzing with a glass of water on your head?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wonder if we couldn't do that with our souls."

"That suggests to me a rather curious picture," said Jonathan.

"Well, you know what I mean. When you do that your body takes up all the jolts and jiggles before they get to the top of your head, so the glass stays quiet."

"Well—"

"Well, I don't see why—only, of course, our souls aren't really anything like glasses of water, and it would be perfectly detestable to think of carrying them around carefully like that."

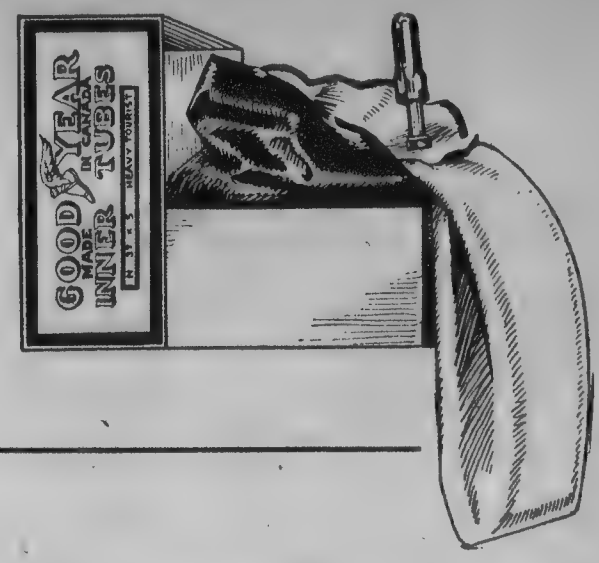
"Perhaps you'd better back out of that figure of speech," suggested Jonathan. "Go back to your princess. Say, 'every man his own mattress.'"

"Well, where are we, anyway?" he asked after a pause.

"I don't know at all. Only, I feel sure that leading the simple life doesn't depend on the things you do it with. Feeding your own cows and pigs and using pumps and candles brings you no nearer to it than marketing by telephone and using city water supply and electric lighting. I don't know what does bring you nearer, but I'm sure it must be something inside you."

"That sounds rather reasonable," said Jonathan; "almost Scriptural."

"Yes, I know," I said.—Elizabeth Woodbridge in "The Outlook."



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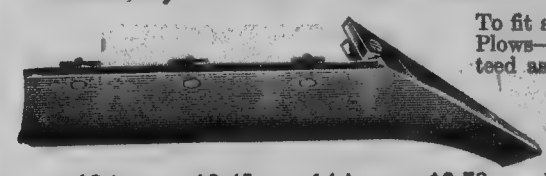

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WILL FARM LOANS SCHEME FAIL?

Will the plan for supplying cheap money to farmers proposed by the Manitoba government work? A. L. Crossin, a past-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and prominent in financial circles in that city says it will not without involving the province in a large bill of expense. In the following carefully prepared statement he sets forth the reasons for his belief:—

The Cost

The recent issue of $2,000,000 of five-year 5 per cent. bonds of the province of Manitoba is being offered to the public by bond dealers at a price to yield the purchase 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Obviously the government pays the bond dealer a commission on the sale. For example, the finance minister stated in the Dominion house recently that the government's war loan issue had cost ¾ of 1 per cent. It may be assumed, therefore, that the province of Manitoba is paying 5¾ per cent. for its money. The experience of lending companies demonstrates that a carefully managed company cannot carry on business at an annual cost of less than 1 per cent. of its invested fund. No prudent company could contemplate conducting an active business and neglect providing out of revenue an adequate reserve against losses. A provision of ¼ of 1 per cent. per annum will certainly not be considered excessive and is so inadequate as to indicate weak financing. These items represent 7 per cent. per annum.

To summarize:

Provincial bonds are offered to the public to yield	5½%
Add broker's commissions, say	¼%
Cost of management	1 %
Provision for reserves	¼%
Cost of money	7 %

Loss One Per Cent

If therefore, the government lends this money to the farmer at 6 per cent. there is a net loss to the province of 1 per cent. per annum. But the government has promised the farmer borrower a dividend on his stock. These shares have been subscribed by borrowers who added the subscription to the amount of their loans and consequently are paying 6 per cent. for the stock they hold. A dividend of 6 per cent. represents only a return of the sums paid for interest. Persistent inquiry has failed to discover any source from which earnings can be made available for dividend purposes. What becomes, therefore, of the provincial treasurer's statement that these shares would acquire a value of double their par value by the date of the maturity of the loan, or of the statement made that the association would be able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum or better?

Violates Economic Law

The issue of Manitoba bonds above referred to is a direct liability to the province. Securities issued by the Farm Loans association with the guarantee of the province will not sell as high as the province's own bonds. That the author of the farm loans plans realized that the scheme was not self-supporting is clearly indicated by the grant of $10,000 which the legislature gave to meet the deficit for the first year of operating. This grant will become an annual one and must be largely increased. For instance, should the government find itself compelled to undertake the supply of the entire mortgage needs of the farmers of the province of Manitoba (estimated at $60,000,000 at the present time), the taxpayers of the province will have to put their hands in their pockets for an annual contribution of $600,000 to meet the demand of the farmers for 6 per cent. money—a demand inconsistent with economic laws.

For the first 24 days of May the revenue of the United States aggregated $159,057,267 bringing the total for the fiscal year up to $794,567,337 or $200,000,000 more than a year ago. The chief source of revenue for the part of May mentioned was the income tax which yielded $88,714,922 against $3,835,834 for the same period last year. Official estimates put the income tax for the year at $335,000,000 which is some $50,000,000 above the estimated revenue from this source when the income tax amendment was introduced last fall.

Little Children

show by their dress and behavior the care they receive at home. Little orprans show by their condition whether or not their parents had the wisdom to insure. Sometimes it is put off a little too long for the welfare of the family.

Don't you put it off too long.

Write at once for particulars of our attractive plans, giving date of birth, to—

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LIABILITY GUARANTEED BY PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Total Funds Exceed Eighty-Four Million Dollars

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Life Insurance Mortality Tables

How Mathematicians Arrived at a Man's Expectation of Life

By George Gilbert

Investigation has established the fact that the chance of living or dying at any age for men of average health is a definite quantity. Reliable mortality tables have been formed which show accurately the deaths from year to year among a large body of lives, reaching from early youth to the extreme limit of old age. These tables also show the yearly probability of living and the yearly probability of dying at each age. By combining with these probabilities either interest or discount as the case may be, the correct life insurance premium and annuity rate for every age may be computed with absolute mathematical accuracy.

It is a curious circumstance that the scientific method of calculating the probabilities of living and dying from the mortality records had its origin in a game of cards. About the year 1650, the Chevalier de Merc, a Flemish nobleman who, it is recorded, was both a respectable mathematician and an ardent gamester, attempted to solve the problem of dividing equitably the stakes when a game of chance was interrupted. The problem was too difficult for him, and he secured the assistance of that celebrated Jesuit priest, Abbe Blaise Pascal, author of "Night Thoughts" and one of the most accomplished mathematicians of any age. Pascal solved the problem, and in so doing enunciated what is called "the doctrine of probabilities," or the laws governing so-called chance.

Law of Mortality

Upon this doctrine of theory of probability depends not only the laws governing insurance of all kinds, but the laws governing the motions of the planets in space, and in fact all astronomical science. Pascal illustrated this doctrine or theory by the throwing of dice. When a single dice is thrown, the chance of turning up an ace is exactly one in six, or one of the total number of sides or faces. But if a large number of throws are made, it will be found that each face will be turned up an equal number of times. From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in any given number of observed cases will again happen under similar circumstances, provided the number be sufficient for the proper working of the law of average. Thus the duration of the life of a single individual is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the rate of mortality of a large number of individuals may be predicted with the greatest accuracy.

That is to say, there is a law governing the mortality of the race which is practically invariable. Recognition of this law is the distinguishing mark of all sound life insurance. Failure to recognize it is the rock upon which unsound insurance schemes such as assessment life insurance, come to grief.

It was through numerous investigations of various records of death, carried out on many occasions and in different ways, that this law of mortality was ascertained and accurate tables of mortality constructed. These tables of mortality, were little used until the close of the 18th century, after the Northampton Tables of Dr. Price had been published, although one hundred years earlier Halley, the famous British Astronomer Royal, had constructed a mortality table from the statics of the population of the town of Breslau in Silesia.

Practical Figures

The two principle sources for obtaining the necessary information from which to compile a reliable mortality table are: Population statistics, covering births and deaths, and life insurance statistics. Other sources have been used, such as particulars of peerage families, widows' and pension funds, employees in large corporations, army and navy statistics, etc. The tables now used by life insurance companies and adopted by the government as standard, are those constructed from life insurance statistics, as they are free from the errors of population statistics, and as they exhibit the actual mortality experienced in the business. The first table of this kind was based on the experience of the old Equitable Society of London, Eng., and was published in 1834. The most recent and most scientifically constructed tables in existence are what are known as the British Offices Life Tables, 1893, or for short, the Om Tables. Practically all the British life companies contributed their experience for the thirty year period between 1863 and 1893, and the number of insured lives under observation was over one million. The work of constructing these tables occupied a large staff of clerks for about ten years.

One of the Om tables comprised a tabulation of the ordinary life, with profits, experience, excluding the first five years of insurance. This is called the Om (5) Table and is the Government standard in Canada for the calculation of policy reserves. The rate of mortality is that which insured lives experienced in Great Britain after the effects of medical selection had disappeared. It is considered that the experience of insured lives in this country will be somewhat more favorable than that shown by this table, which has however, been adopted as a safe standard by which to measure the policy liabilities of our Canadian companies. Prior to 1910, the Dominion Government standard was the Healthy Males Table of Mortality of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, known as the Hm Table. It was formed from the experience of twenty British companies.

The American System

In the United States the recognized standard table of mortality is the American Experience Table, constructed by Sheppard Homans, it is understood, from the experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, though full particulars of the data employed were never given by the author. It has however, furnished a safe basis for measuring the mortality of insured lives in the United States after the first effects of selection have worn off. The premium rates of practically all United States life companies are based on this table. The need for a more modern table is felt, however, and the necessary steps are at present being taken to prepare one which will exhibit the actual results of the American Companies' past experience.

COST OF MODERN WARFARE

A writer in the Scientific American, dealing with the cost of the war, states that every day enough money is being spent to erect seven Woolworth buildings. Every three days the waste equals the cost of the Panama Canal. The agregate direct cost of the 20 greatest wars in the century and a quarter preceding the present struggle was not in excess of $22,000,000,000, while to the end of 1916 the Great War cost $61,000,000,000 and the expenditures are now at the rate of $105,000,000 a day. The figures for the principal nations involved, exclusive of the United States, are given as follows:—

Country	Total cost to Dec. 31, 1916	Present average cost per day
Great Britain		
United Kingdom	$14,374,000,000	$23,500,000
Canada	400,000,000	900,000
Other Colonies	600,000,000	600,000
Total Great Britain	$15,374,000,000	$25,000,000
France	$12,200,000,000	$18,000,000
Russia	8,500,000,000	16,000,000
Italy	4,000,000,000	7,000,000
Belgium	490,000,000	1,000,000
Serbia	330,000,000	1,000,000
Rumania	250,000,000	2,000,000
Entente Allies	$41,144,000,000	$70,000,000
Germany	$14,600,000,000	$21,000,000
Austria	5,000,000,000	11,000,000
Turkey	650,000,000	1,500,000
Bulgaria	375,000,000	1,500,000
Central Allies	$20,625,000,000	$35,000,000
Grand Total	$61,769,000,000	$105,000,000

Special potato machinery depreciates rapidly. If used steadily for ten days each season depreciation may run from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum. In 1915 a potato digger at the Fredericton, N.B. Experimental Station depreciated at the rate of $6.00 an acre.

IT has not yet been fully realized by our people that participation in the loans of the Dominion of Canada Government is a thing reaching down to the individual citizen; that it is a call to men and women, to whom hitherto the phrase "Government Bond" has been as remote as a fossil in a museum. The rich and well-to-do must do their part, and a large part to be sure, but these loans are no exclusive affair of the wealthy and each citizen must realize his personal responsibility for his personal contribution. Make up your mind to **do your part** on the occasion of the **next loan issued by your government.**

Bonds of Canadian Provinces, Cities and Towns offered to yield 5½ to 6½%. We will gladly answer any enquiry you may make covering the safe investment of your funds in high grade bonds.

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act on in purchase and valuation of securities.

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The season is short therefore you want quick service.

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No. 30—Small, one tub size, $35.85
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Water from a BT pump is pure, delicious. It beats the wood pump on that point.

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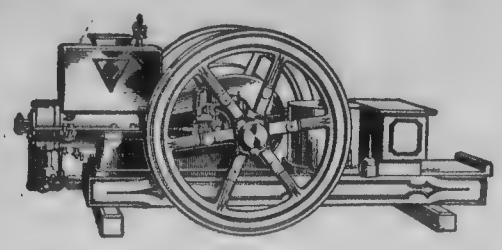

THE ALPHA

Cheap horses don't pay and neither does a cheap gas engine.

You can buy an old "plug" for little or nothing, but you can't get the work out of him that you can out of a big, healthy farm horse. That's the reason you can buy him cheap.

It's just the same with a gas engine.

You can buy a cheaply made, poorly designed engine for less than the price of an Alpha, but you will find that the expense for constant repairs and the annoyance of having it get out of order just when you want to use it, make it a pretty expensive piece of equipment to have around.

There are farmers all over Canada who, after trying to save money by buying cheap engines, have discarded them and bought Alphas and been glad they did ever since.

You will save yourself needless expense and annoyance if you profit by their experience.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
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Great future for the Bacon Hog in the British market. Dominion Government advises raising the Bacon Type for all Canada. Yorkshire is pr-eminently leader of this type. National experimental farms prove this.

Pigs from ten weeks up now ready for shipment. Write for prices and Booklet: "The Bacon Hog and the British Market."

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Brandon, Manitoba.

We are offering **REGISTERED YORKSHIRES,** large type **POLAND CHINAS, DUROC JERSEYS** and **BERKSHIRE PIGS** for sale. Delivered at eight weeks of age. Each **$15.00**

We are ready to ship out now. **Order your start in pure-bred hogs at once.**

Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

IS THIS A SQUARE DEAL?

Editor, Guide:—In July, 1916, my wife and I went to the Bank and asked for $150.00 to pay a hail insurance note and purchase twine. After giving a statement as to standing, the manager asked me if we did not require any more, as we could have it. We took the $150.00, giving a note for three months, which note was paid over a month before due.

Having a lot of outstanding liabilities in the fall we paid everything up, expecting to be able to get a loan at the bank to carry us on through the summer On reading the articles in The Guide written by Mr. Brown, I followed his suggestion and prepared a statement of assets and liabilities, said liabilities being over $2,000 less than when we got the loan last year. On February 12 we went to the same bank, submitted our statement and asked for $500.00 to carry on until after harvest but we found a new manager there who said that $200.00 was the limit to which he could go.

I then went to a second bank in the same town and asked for $500.00, giving copy of same statement. The manager here said he would let me know in a few days. Six days afterward I received the following: "Regret I cannot grant the accommodation asked for at the present time." Now, if current year liabilities of $305.00 on half section of land are too heavy for the banks what can one do but stave off creditors in the fall and keep sufficient funds on hand to last till the next fall?

ASSETS

Own quarter section, 110 acres cultivated. House and buildings.
Wife—quarter section, 75 acres cultivated.
6 work horses.
2 colts, rising two years.
1 colt, rising one year.
4 milk cows.
1 heifer, coming fresh.
3 calves, rising 1 year.
1 calf, ten days.
100 bushels seed wheat.
40 bushels seed barley.
500 bushels seed oats.
10 acres good oat sheaves in stack.
Combination threshing outfit (nearly new.)
Full line machinery.
Fire Insurance $3,000.00.
Life Insurance $1,000.00.

LIABILITIES

Mortgage on own quarter	$900.00
Mortgage on wife's quarter	375.00
Binder note due October, 1917	65.00
Life insurance premium due December, 1917	40.40
Personal note due Dec. 1, 1917	200.00

I put no cash value on any of above as animals alone are more than sufficent to cover all liabilities including mortgages.

DISGUSTED.

GRAIN CAR LEAKING

Editor, Guide:—On June 3 I informed, over the phone, the C.N.R. freight officials in Saskatoon (about 4.30 p.m.) that a car of wheat passing along the bridge over 23rd Street was leaking very badly. The car number was, I believe, C.N.R. 60428. In the interest of the C.N.R. I asked them to immediately see to it, and in the interest of the shipper I would ask you to put a notice in your next issue stating this fact. Wheat in these days is far too valuable a food to be allowed to run to waste in such a manner for one second.

F. M. JARRETT.
Box 1243, Saskatoon, Sask.

PAYING ELECTION EXPENSES

Editor, Guide:—I do not know who drew up the Farmers' Platform, but it seems to me they missed a very vital point. After all, what is at the bottom of all the graft, the patronage evil, the need for civil service reform, and even protection itself, but the fact that, once a party is in power it does its best, rightly or wrongly, to perpetuate its tenure of office for another term. It knows its record may not do it, be it ever so good, for it knows its opponents may be able to raise more money for the election than it can, and so it takes care to get as much as it can in readiness for the struggle, and so we have the campaign fund.

Setting aside the good work a party or a member may do or may hope to do, and the satisfaction there is in that, the fact remains that elections cost the individual member a lot of money, and a man must be recompensed for his outlay. This is only a natural law, and will be so until we develop a breed of philanthropists of independent means, and from all appearance that is going to be a long time. Four or five years of a member's salary are not, in most cases, enough to make this recompense, and so we have the very natural desire to carry on for another term. It is no use for us to ignore these facts. They exist, and are going to exist as long as the present election system is carried on. While it is customary for us to rail at our representatives for faithlessness, partyism, grafting and so on, they are only human after all, and denouncing the grafter is not going to cure the disease unless we change the circumstances. It is just about as reasonable as a doctor calling down a man for getting his leg broken through his own fault. It may be quite true, but unless the doctor sets the leg and puts it in the way of mending, it is still going to remain a broken leg.

In your editorial of March 7, you call upon the farmers to send their own men to parliament to carry their measures through, and it is all right. But, after they are elected, how long is it going to be before they fall into the self-same groove as their predecessors. They are only human, and unless you change the conditions, they are going to have the same struggle to meet their election expenses as before, and without a doubt will have to resort to similar expedients to get the money.

Election Expenses from Public Funds

These are the conditions, and now for the cure. Let us pay our election expenses out of the public funds. That is the cure, and if you will look over your editorial of March 7 and also the platform with this in your mind, you will be surprised how many reforms it is the key to. The framers of the platform had a glimmering of the importance of the publicity of election expenses, when they called for a declaration of the funds of both parties, both before and after election, but what will that amount to? Does it do away with the need for election funds, and will it guarantee us against the return of a party which we may not want, but which has more money for the election than the other? I understand some such arrangement is in force in the States for some of their elections, but I have never heard that graft and political jobbery has been eliminated down there. In fact, such a law just legitimizes the campaign fund by recognizing it and will not help the matter one iota.

When the election expenses of each and every constituency, with every voucher sworn to, appear in the financial statement of the nation we may have some reason to believe that what has been spent has been spent for that purpose and no other. Of course, there will be details to be worked out to safeguard the system, but they should not be difficult. For instance, the amount for each riding would be carefully worked out beforehand, and would depend upon the population and the area to be covered. Equal amounts would be allotted to opposing candidates, who would be limited to two or three or four, and, to avoid unnecessary expense, probably the deposit would be increased substantially. This could be subscribed by the party that brought forward the

MYERS PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. HAY TOOLS AND DOOR HANGERS

Myers Pumps are built in many styles and sizes to meet your particular requirements.—Double Acting, Force and Lift, Hand, Windmill, Power, Hydro-Pneumatic, Tank and Hydraulic Pumps, Bucket, Barrel and Power Spray Pumps and Accessories—every outfit is guaranteed for service and satisfaction. You take no chances with a Myers.

Special patented features found only on Myers Pumps—Cog gear handle which increases leverage 33 1-3 per cent., produces more water with less work. Patent glass valve seat which will not rust, chip or corrode, keeps the water pure and free from contaminating impurities thrown off by the ordinary valve seat.

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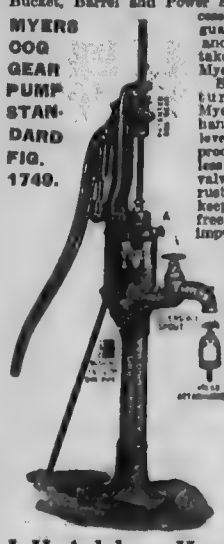
MYERS COG GEAR PUMP STANDARD FIG. 1749.



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Finished PLOW SHARES

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12 inch, each	$2.55
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candidate, which in this way would have an opportunity of showing its earnestness, instead of by subscribing to the campaign fund, as is usually done. Of course, all elections would be by proportional representation. As a safeguard, any candidate whose agents were found guilty of wrongdoing, or whose sworn expenses were found to be one cent over the allotted amount, would not be elected, even if he happened to have two thousand votes over his nearest opponent. A few cases of non-election and a man or two sent down for ten years for perjury would soon clear the air.

As for the morality of the thing, what more wrong is it than the payment of members? Elections are part of the machinery of government, and it is right that the nation should pay for them. We do it any way, indirectly, and surely it is much better to frankly accept the situation and do it openly and above board, instead of having recourse to the very questionable method of the Campaign fund.

ARCH. MITCHELL.

Coaldale, Alta.

U.F.O. ON CONSCRIPTION

The Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario have passed the following resolution re conscription:

Whereas, the United Farmers of Ontario in Convention assembled in Toronto on March 1, 1917, passed unanimously the following resolution on conscription:—

"Since human life is more valuable than gold, this convention most solemnly protests against any proposal looking to the conscription of men for battle while leaving wealth exempt from the same measure of enforced service. It is a manifest and glaring injustice that Canadian mothers should be compelled to surrender boys around whom their dearest hopes in life are centred, while plutocrats, fattening on special privileges and war business, are left in undisturbed possession of their riches."

"And Whereas, it has been recently announced by the Dominion Government that it proposes to adopt a policy of 'selective conscription';

And Whereas, this is a radical departure from Canada's traditional policy;

And Whereas, the matter has been decided in Australia by submitting it to a referendum;

"And Whereas, the organized farmers of Ontario have always been strongly in favor of the principle of the referendum;

"And Whereas, the passage of such a Bill by popular vote would ensure a more general and enthusiastic popular support in the enforcement of the Act;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, in meeting assembled, do now urge the Federal Government to submit their Conscription Bill to a popular referendum before taking any action thereon.

"And we do further urge the Dominion Government to do everything possible to prevent the waste of food in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors."

THE HIGH COST OF SUGAR

Though the American sugar trust is a gigantic affair it was not until the outbreak of the war that it assumed world importance. Previous to that it sent comparatively little sugar abroad. In 1913 American refiners exported only 28,000 tons. In 1916 they sent abroad 703,885 tons. Up to August, 1914, one third of all the world's sugar supply was produced in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The shutting off of this supply created a shortage and the Allies are not only buying large amounts from the United States but they are also taking big quantities of the raw product from Cuba. This land supplies the American refineries with over half their raw product and these have now to meet the direct competition of Europe in securing their supplies. The result is a supply unequal to the demand with consequent higher prices. Opportunities for artifically enhancing prices, have also, doubtlessly been taken advantage of.

Why Waste Days Every Year on a pump handle when a TORONTO PUMPING WINDMILL will do the work for nothing?

With the highest prices for farm products in a generation—and the greatest scarcity of farm help—your time is more valuable than ever before. Certainly it is too precious for any part of it to be spent pumping water, when the **Toronto Windmill** will supply all the water you can use for the stock and in your home—at a monthly wage of a little oil!

The TORONTO Windmill's Advantage

over others lies largely in its wonderful ability to pump in very light as well as very heavy winds—in fact almost all the time, so long as water is needed. This is due to the scientific curve and spacing of blades—the perfect balance of lightness and strength—and the automatic regulating device that controls the speed in high winds. With the addition of the automatic shut-off and starting equipment, worked by the level of the water in the tank, the Toronto Windmill looks after itself, maintaining an abundant supply of water with no attention except monthly oiling.

When you consider that even 15 minutes a day on a pump handle takes up nearly a week of ten-hour days a year, you'll realize the economy as well as the convenience of a **TORONTO Windmill.** Moreover, by pumping to a pressure or overhead tank, it will enable you to have all the conveniences of city waterworks throughout your home.

There's a lot of mighty handy information in our TORONTO Windmill Booklet. Write for it while you are thinking of it!

We also manufacture Engines, Etc. 25W

A TORONTO GRINDER
on your floor will save you time spent in teaming grists

ensure perfect digestion and more feeding value from your grain—and prevent live weed seeds from passing through into the manure.

Low-down construction, weight, strength, patented feed and plate control and relief springs ensure fast, even grinding and long wear. 19

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FOUNDRY PRODUCTS, LIMITED, Calgary, Alta., Distributors for Alberta.

WATSON'S Boss Steel Harrow
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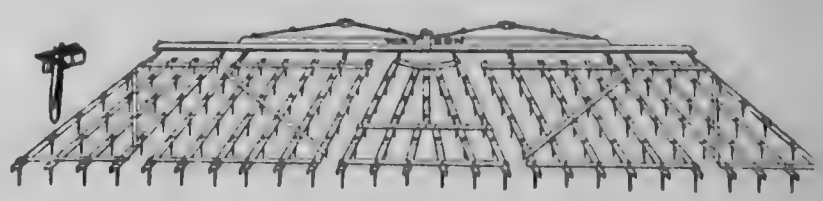
This harrow gives you the satisfaction you are looking for. A strong, well-built harrow that makes a perfect seed bed. It is made in two sizes:—101 tooth cuts, 17 feet; 149 tooth cuts 24 feet. Cross bars are



made of channel steel, securely bolted. Teeth are held firmly in place so that cutting edge is directly in line with the draft. Let us tell you all about this harrow. **Write Us Today.**

Ask us for information on any of the following lines:—

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale; also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47tf

SPRING DALE FARM PERCHERONS, AYRshires, Berkshires. Present offering in hogs—Bred sows; boars fit for service; 50 weaning pigs. L. W. Marr, Millet, Alta. 22-3

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKshires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

6 LARGE MAMMOTH JACKS FOR SALE, all young. Jas. Brooks, Roland, Man. 22-5

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE HEALS BARBed wire and all other wounds. 16-13

CATTLE

FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED SHORThorn bulls, mostly roans, quality and pedigrees guaranteed, $175 to $225 each. Ages sixteen to twenty-four months. M. A. Dutcher, North Battleford, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE, cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. Nice bunch for beginner. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 24-5

TWO CHOICELY BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calves, one and six months old, both good stocky fellows, from heavy producers. Neil Wilson, Headlip, Man. 23-3

HOLSTEIN BULL, YEAR OLD. GRADE AND registered heifers, springing. Satisfaction or money refunded. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, three years old. Sired by Vice Roy of Glencarnock. Apply John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 23-3

PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE, of choicest breeding, from 12 to 20 months old. Prices right. W. H. Harrison, Montmartre, Sask. 21-4

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, 4 years old, nice straight animal and good stock getter. Robert Lee, Newdale, Man. 20-5

FOR SALE — PURE BRED REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, one to five years old. John M. Caswell, Box 3, Rosthern, Sask. 22-3

HOLSTEIN BULL, PEDIGREED, 10 MONTHS old. Also well-bred spring pigs for sale. J. Bachelder, Union Point, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

10 MONTHS DUROC BOAR, WEIGHT 275, $40, for quick sale. Booking orders for April pigs, fine pedigreed stock, $15. Also 15 months junior champion Red Polled bull, weight 1200, and 2 months bull calf for sale at the July Edmonton fair. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 24-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

LAIRD STOCK FARM, FILLMORE, SASK. Large improved English Berkshire pigs, from prize winning and mature stock, either sex. Ready for delivery. A. L. Watson. 22-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—PIGS FROM mature sows Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 15-10

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS OR SOWS at weaning, $15.00 each or two for $25.00. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 22-4

CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES, $15 each or $25 pair. J. Prowse, Alexander, Man. 22-8

DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, all ages. Benj. E. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—FIFTY PEDIGREED DUROCJersey weanling pigs. W. D. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 22-5

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE PIGS FROM APRIL, May and June litters. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 23-6

PURPLE STOCK FARM—GOOD YORKSHIRE hogs, 11 months, price $45 each. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 23-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, SIX weeks, $12.50. Will McGoun, Canwood, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY MALES, 9 weeks old, $15.00 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 24-3

WILL EXCHANGE A THOROUGH BRED Yorkshire 6 weeks boar pig for another of same age. A. O. Qually, Dacotah, Man.

DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 24-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS. FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition. my pen No. 14. Barred Rocks. won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No 23, Barred Rocks. laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta 12tf

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at $2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

BUFF ORPINGTONS—UTILITY AND EXHIBItion stock. Winners summer and winter fairs. Eggs, per 15, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00. J. B. Ober, Brandon, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $2.00 PER setting, $6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 19-6

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.50 FOR 10, POSTpaid. Howard Duckering, Streamstown, Alta.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL, SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixed about half and half, best quality procurable, well cleaned and sacked in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists; it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track; shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton, Alta. 24-3

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, GROWN ON new clean land, well matured, two government tests pronounce it entirely free of obnoxious seeds, $8.25 per hundred, bags included. G. W. Quinn, MacGregor, Man. 23-2

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price, Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 23-4

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 23-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. John McLaughlin, Carievale, Sask. 21-4

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardiest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 22-4

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WESTern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of $200.00 to $300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 19tf

GOOD FARMS WANTED, PARTICULARLY fully equipped. We have buyers with good cash payment. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Building, Regina. 21-5

165 ACRES IN MISSOURI, WELL IMPROVED. to trade for land in Canada. S. Jenkins, Owner, Findlater, Saskatchewan. 24-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 11tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SITUATIONS

ADVERTISER SEEKS WORK IN ALBERTA, to start in August, 9½ years experience on farms in Ontario and Manitoba. House or apartments required. References. P. Farmer R. R. 4, Hagersville, Ontario.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through The Guide

The Guide is read in over 36,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada every week. Hundreds of our readers are using The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" and find it the very best means of selling purebred livestock, poultry, seed grain, used implements, etc. A still greater number of our readers find The "Farmers' Market Place" the best place to buy what they require and can secure from other farmers. Guide classified advertisers have set a high standard of integrity and fair dealing, which has contributed more than anything else to the growth of The Guide's classified advertising section. On the other hand advertisers find the customers they get through The Guide a very honorable class of people to deal with. The Guide is always ready to assist in adjusting differences between those who buy and those who sell through its advertising columns. Complaints from subscribers regarding treatment received from Guide classified advertisers are remarkably few and far between, which is a splendid tribute to the honesty and fairness of those who use The Guide.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

P. & O. ENGINE GANG, 5 FURROW FRAME with 4 breaker bottoms, $150. Emerson 7 furrow engine disc plow, $150. Threshing rig—20 H.P. International gas engine, new cylinder and piston; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor separator with all attachments, $1200. This machinery all good working order. Ira B. Cushing, Bechard, Sask. 24-4

20 H.P. GAS TRACTOR, REBUILT, EQUAL to new, will run 30 in. separator and all attachments; also 5 furrow engine gang with 4 extra bottoms for breaking. Will sell separately if required. A bargain on easy terms. W. A. Morkill, 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 24-4

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, 8 FURROW size with 7 breaker bottoms attached, in good shape and all ready for work, $200. Potts Bros., Raymore, Sask. 21-4

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR LAND and horses, complete Reeves steam threshing outfit and plows, bought new last September. E. C. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 24-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINson, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

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PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5tf

MARKET GRADES OF HOGS

A treatise on hog raising from the viewpoint of the packer, has been compiled and is being sent out to the swine raisers of the country by Armour and Company. The booklet is the work of E. R. Gentry, general hog buyer for Armour and Company, assisted by Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, director of Armour's Bureau of Agricultural Research and Education.

It describes the various classes and grades which are standard at the various big markets and explains the types which the packers are most anxious to get and for which they say they will pay the highest prices. The various cuts and the dressing percentages from the different grades are described and their bearing on the market values shown.

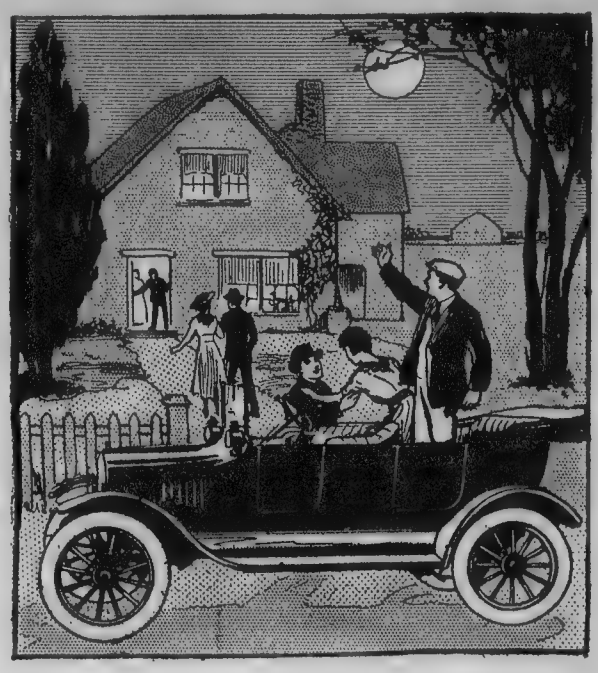
RECOMMEND SHEEP SALE

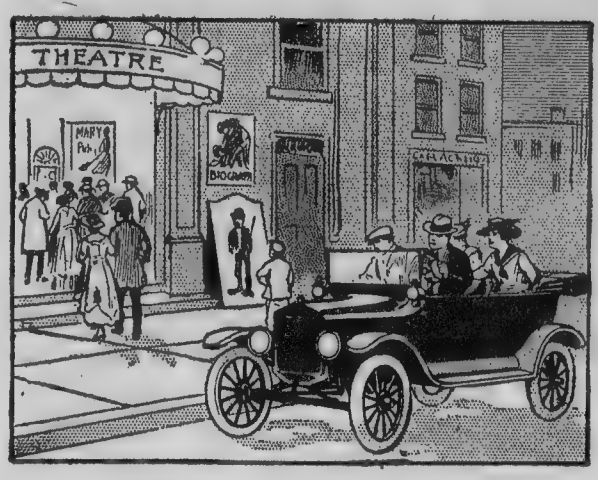
At a recent meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Associations at Brandon it was recommended a sale of livestock be held during the provincial summer exhibition in 1918. The principle of appointing a Livestock Commissioner by the government was recommended. A directory of breeders and breeds will be issued to members. The sheep breeders decided to hold a sale on October 24 or 31 for pure breds and grades. All were urged to market their wool co-operatively through the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

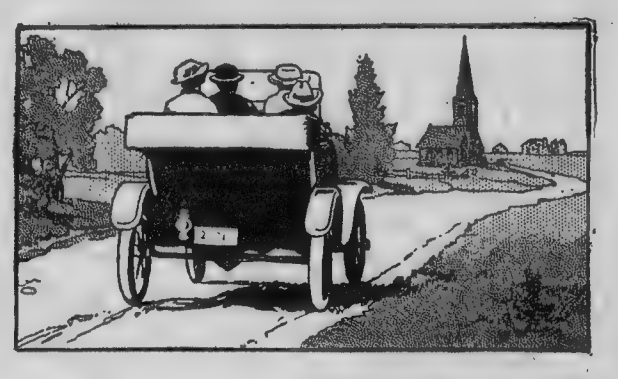
ALBERTA WEED BULLETIN

A splendid bulletin on weeds has recently been issued by the department of agriculture for Alberta. It is entitled "Weeds of Alberta" and is by J. D. Smith, superintendent of the noxious weeds branch of the department. Its outstanding feature is a series of colored plates showing the plants in their natural colors. With these plates for reference the identification of the worst weed pests of the west is a simple matter. There are also full notes on the general principles of weed control; life histories of the various weed plants; methods of eradication, together with plates in colors of the different weed seeds. This bulletin should be in the hands of every prairie farmer. It can be obtained free by writing to the department at Edmonton.

The plant uses its leaves for building more plant. Without leaves the plant cannot make normal growth. This is true of pasture crops as well as for other plants. When pastured too close the pasture crops cannot make much growth and hence do not produce much food. It weakens the plant too so that it may not make a normal growth the next year. Give the pasture a chance to produce by not pasturing it too short.







Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

For a trip to a distant house party, a quick run to the nearest town or city theatre, or a quiet ride to church—the Ford does it all.

Buy a Ford and note the new interest you take in life. You will find your Ford always ready for a spin on either business or pleasure.

If you have a "problem" in keeping your boys and girls at home, try to solve it the Ford way, you'll find life more worth living. Work on the farm will be easier, because you have more pleasure to go with it.

Ford

Runabout - - - $475
Touring Car - - $495

F.O.B. FORD ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO

41

MAHARG IN FEDERAL FIELD

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was nominated on June 6 as the political candidate in the Moose Jaw Federal Constituency by an association of Grain Growers and others of independent thought. In a short but convincing speech Mr. Maharg accepted the nomination and his acceptance was received with ringing applause from the gathering.

The meeting was a spontaneous organization of representatives of the local Grain Growers Associations throughout the Moose Jaw constitutency, called for the purpose of discussing ways and means whereby it would be possible to give effect to the political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. H. M. Cathro, of Avonlea, was chairman of the meeting and J. Black, secretary. The chairman explained to the assembly how the meeting came to be called, emphatically declaring that the central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina had absolutely nothing to do with the calling of it.

The purpose of the meeting, he explained, was to decide whether or not the adherents to the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Saskatchewan G.G.A. both within and without the association should nominate an independent candidate who could be depended upon to fully and effectively represent them.

There were present betwen 50 and 60 representative Grain Growers, nearly all of whom were official delegates. Interesting addresses were given during the afternoon. Prominent among the speakers were Mr. Davis, Mr. Rounding and R. P. Decker, all of Truax and J. Black, the secretary of the meeting. It was finally decided unanimously that the time was now opportune to take an independent stand and that a candidate should be nominated. Thomas Teare, of Marquis, in a telling address nominated J. A. Maharg, declaring that of all the men in Saskatchewan who was known to have independent political opinion there was none so fit to place these views before parliament and none who could so fairly represent western thought. Mr. Teare's motion was received in a storm of applause. No other name was suggested to the meeting.

Organization work was then proceeded with and the following officers elected: President, Thomas Teare, Marquis; first vice-president, H. M. Cathro, Avonlea; second vice-president, C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; secretary, A. Clelland, Avonlea. The executive, with power to add to their number, was appointed as follows: J. P. Klein, Traux; A. P. Creelman, Dahinda; T. J. Bovere, Ada; Mrs. McNeil, Expanse; H. Hartley, Ogema; F. M. Livingston, Hearne; R. R. Tegart, Rouleau; J. H. Lalonde, Marquis; C. F. Robertson, Leakville; A. L. F. Gray, Grayburn; and Karl Jackel, Kayville.

PLOWING MATCH AT PORTAGE

The annual plowing match held under the direction of the Portage la Prairie Plowing Match Association, will be held on Wednesday, June 27, on the farm of Charles F. McKenzie, three miles west of Portage la Prairie. Liberal cash prizes, as well as six silver cups and a number of valuable special prizes, will be offered. Horses will be furnished plowmen coming from a distance, providing their application is in the hands of the secretary by June 21. There are six classes, three in walking and three in gang plows. Entries close June 23. For information write Thomas Wishart, president, or H. C. Fawcett, secretary-treasurer, Portage la Prairie.

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Denmark - A Farm Kingdom

III.—Rural Technical Schools Prepare Youth for Life Work

By A. McLeod

The Danish Folk Schools were intended to be and are inspirational schools—their aim is to teach ideas, to make the pupils think and will and feel and judge. The schools have accomplished their avowed purpose; they spiritualize and inspire the rural people.

One of the first tangible results was to inspire the people to new endeavor in all the other schools. There had been a system of public elementary schools in Denmark since 1814 and attendance on these was compulsory. These schools were at the time of the establishment of the Folk Schools, say from 1864 to 1871, considered by the Danes to be effective elementary schools and they were effective judged, for example, by the standard of our elementary public schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta today. Attendance was compulsory and almost universal, the teachers were mostly educated married men. Teaching was a profession and the position of the teacher was permanent. These schools were as ours are today, based on the classical idea that education in schooling in bookish knowledge, the pupils learned their lessons by memory, but they used the classical method better than we do today.

Improvement in Elementary Schools

But what was good enough for the Danes before they took Grundtvig to their hearts was not good enough thereafter. The establishment and success of the Folk Schools reacted on the elementary schools and sent a new spirit down through these elementary schools. Great advances were made in rural elementary schools chiefly along the line of making the education given in the elementary school a preparation for rural life. This was effected chiefly by rooting the learning in the soil, by requiring the teacher to teach out of his own mouth and soul and by using the everyday things and experiences of life as the instruments of teaching. In 1899 the progress made in the preceding 35 years was gathered up and put into a new school law, providing improved management, increased training for teachers, larger salaries and a better course of studies besides many other advances. Again in 1908 salaries were increased and the hands of the local authorities strengthened in the control of the elementary schools and their responsibilities increased. The teaching in the rural elementary schools is differentiated from that in the urban schools and from the first day the boy or girl sets foot inside the rural school door, there begins a definite course of education that tends to fit both him and her for open country life and make them love it. This is the key note of the rural elementary school.

The urban schools aim to educate for urban life. Four-sevenths of the elementary teachers are men, three-sevenths are women. The course of teacher training covers three years. Teaching is a recognized profession, the teacher is looked up to and well paid, his tenure of position is permanent and he has a large measure of liberty in teaching. The school house is the place where the teacher lives and the class rooms are simply a part of the school equipment. Elementary education is free, including books, materials and accessories, few text books are used, but there are good libraries. Attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age for six days a week and the maximum number of pupils in a class is 35.

Study Course Rooted to the Soil

The chief subjects of study, or as they put it the chief instruments of education, are religion, reading, writing, farm accounting, arithmetic, geography, song, drawing, handwork, gymnastics, hygiene, nature study, domestics, handicrafts, farm natural science. The schools are not all run on a fixed schedule as our schools and railroads are—in some schools pupils go only half the day or two-thirds of the day, in others they go all day, the local authorities determining this and many other matters according to local conditions and needs. Text books are used to a very limited extent. A writer on the Danish rural schools truly summarizes the work of the rural elementary schools as follows: "The rural elementary schools of Denmark emphasize to a remarkable degree the fundamental school subjects and do the work in them in a most thoroughgoing fashion; but at the same time they have seen the way clear to root the entire course of study to the soil in such a way that they are able to inculcate in the pupils love of soil tilling as a life calling."

Let me again emphasize the fact that neither the rural elementary schools nor the Folk Schools, which are the two fundamental schools of Denmark, are in any sense technical schools. They do not aim to teaching farming and they don't do it—they aim to develop ideas and they do it. They are pre-eminently spiritual schools. They are not knowledge schools, that is, they do not aim to fill the pupils with facts for examinations. They do aim to give the rural youth that underlying training of the soul which will fit them to receive technical training as farmers or other open country citizens.

The important facts to keep in mind are (1) that the Folk Schools are a unique type of school, with new ideals and distinctive methods. They are not an old type of school improved; there were no schools before them, of the same kind. They are a new species. They relate back to and are based on the teaching of the Great Teacher and his methods; (2) when the Grundtvig spirit and the Folk Schools, which are that spirit incarnate, inspired a change in the rural elementary schools, that change was not a mere improvement, but a change in ideals and methods so great that it may be said to have been right-about-face. The aim of the schools is to accomplish a different thing from what the elementary used to accomplish and to do it in a different way.

Technical Rural Schools

In addition to inspiring the rural elementary school, the Folk Schools inspired the establishment of three technical rural schools: Local agricultural schools; rural schools of household economics; and rural schools for smallholders.

The local agricultural schools are just what their names indicate, they give the farm youth technical training in farming. There are two requisites for admittance, actual experience in farm work and sufficient spiritual education to make an idealistic foundation for a farm citizen, which education is usually got by attendance on a Folk School. The aim is not simply to improve a youth industrially in order that he will know how to plow and sow and reap so well that he may make a competent farm servant. The aim is to educate him materially so that he will be industrially efficient and in addition to educate him spiritually so that he will be an efficient citizen of a free country. The man may have to work as a farm servant, but that makes little difference so long as he has the ideals of a self governing, independent Danish citizen.

These schools, like the Folk Schools, are privately owned and controlled, but 23 of them receive state aid. There is no fixed mechanical course of training that everyone must take, on the contrary there is the greatest diversity in the courses, short courses, long courses, varied courses. The following will give an idea of a six months' course of study for farmers' sons:—

Land—Sacredness, ownership, love for, effect on character, national songs.
Chemistry—In relation to every-day farm life.
Physics—Mechanics, heat, electricity.
Plants—Culture, structure, life, diseases.
Drawing—Mechanical, farm plans.
Surveying—Common field work, field plans.
Danish—Language, composition, public speaking.
Calculation—Farm, business, co-operative.
Accounts—Farm, cash and bank accounts, field, crop, fodder and milk records.
History—Agricultural.
Gymnastics—Open country.
Soils—Kinds, treatment.
Dairying—Milk, butter, cheese, bacon, silos.
Farm Management—Farm organization, rotation, land laws, co-operation, credit, banking.
Machinery—Implements, tools, power, trials, experiments, use, preservation.
Plant Culture—Soil, fertilizers, seeding, harvesting, seed culture, weeds, plant diseases.
Animals—Anatomy, horse, cow, sheep, pig, care, breeds, breeding.
Co-operation—Class coherence, credit organisations, commercial and social co-operative societies, political co-operation, discussion.
Citizenship—Laws, government, franchise, social and business relations, national songs, public speaking.

All sorts of practical farm work are carried on.

The cost of a nine months course is under $90. This may be followed by

another six months course or a nine months course. In some of the schools girls are allowed to take the same course as boys though this is rarely done.

Training Courses for Girls

There are girls' courses of varying terms, three months, six months or nine months. The following will illustrate a six months course of training:—

The Home—Sacredness, domestic relations, religion, songs.

Sanitation—Personal hygiene, health, cleanliness, nursing, care of children.

Gymnastics—Physical exercises, habituation, drill, walking, swimming.

Handwork—Dressmaking, hat making, patching, knitting, needlework.

Housekeeping—Foods, economics, accounting, baking, cooking, preserving, curing meats, washing, ironing, dining room work, care of clothes, lines, furniture, furnishing, servants, laundering.

Bookkeeping—Household accounting, bills, receipts, checks, co-operative society accounting.

Gardening—Vegetables, fruits, flowers, bees.

Poultry—Fowl, management, care, marketing, eggs.

Dairying—Milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, power, ice, sanitation.

Literature—Reading, writing, speaking, poetry

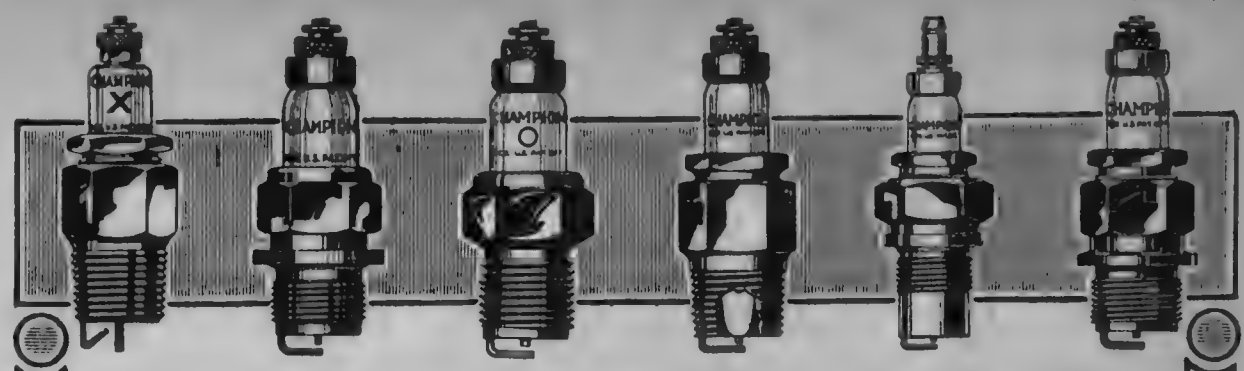
The schools of household economics devote themselves entirely to the education of girls for rural life. They give a great variety of courses in domestic economy, the aim being to fit them for farm life or other open country life and also to fit them for a place as citizens. Both boys and girls being educated to think for themselves, there is equality and much good camaraderie between husband and wife which is much helped by the fact that they are both educated to be economically efficient. The simple truth is that the Danes having made provision for educating their sons in agricultural schools had to make provision to educate their daughters to be meet companions for their sons.

These schools of household economics are just farmsteads with perhaps five acres of ground. There is a house mother and several teachers and the whole thing is nothing more than a cultured home where the girls are educated to be wives in the open country. The girls learn to do things by doing them, the expense is consequently small. Space forbids me to go into a detailed description of the work of these schools. It is an expansion of the household economics course in the local agricultural school.

The School for Small Holders

The school for small land holders, that is those having under seven acres, are special schools to prepare their children for farm life. These are a pocket edition of the Folk School, the agricultural school and the school of household economics, combined into one. Provision is made by the state and otherwise so that the children of the very poorest of these small holders can get an education both cultural and technical in these schools. It is not compulsory, that is by law, for rural Danish boys and girls to go to school after they get through the elementary school at 14, but such is the force of public opinion that they nearly all go to some school after leaving the elementary school. It has become a settled Danish custom that the farmers should educate their boys and girls to be efficient open country citizens and the above are the distinctive schools in which they educate them. They have a splendid agricultural college, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural Institute, at which much research work is done. It is there that advanced teaching is given to veterinarians, horticulturists, agriculturists and foresters, and particularly to teachers for the local agricultural and other farm schools. It is attended by a few farmers for higher study, but its chief influence is through research, experiment and training of teachers.

To summarize, the Folk High School is the original distinctive cultural Danish school; a school of thought, of ideas, of spirituality rather than a school of knowledge and information; a school of the conscience, the will, the judgment, the reason, the imagination, the senses, the habits, the physical rather than a school of the memory; a school of inspiration rather than a school of reproduction or recollection; a school that is rooted in the sacred soil rather than in the classics; a school that uses as its chief instruments outdoor nature and the content of farm experience rather than some other person's story of things; a school that educates by means of the living voice of the teacher and the contagion of spirit rather than by the text book and the memory; a rural school that leads to open country life with its farms, its woods, its streams, its animate and inanimate things, its vision, rather than an urban school that opens out on the city, with its streets, its



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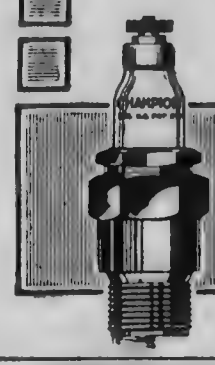

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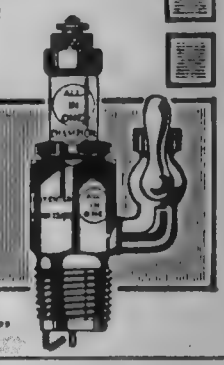

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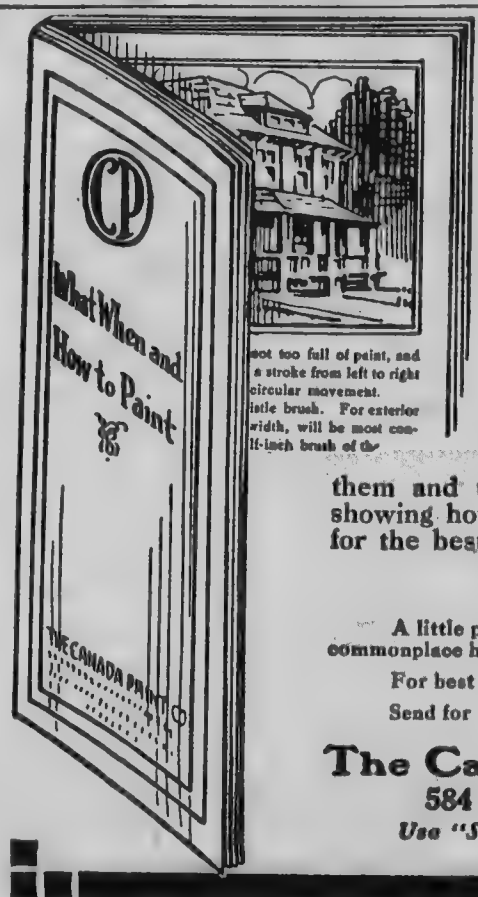

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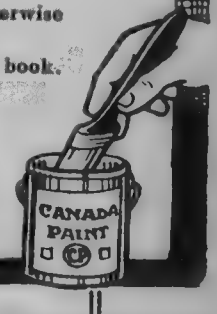

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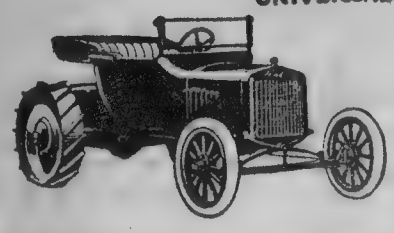

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pavements, its counting houses, its artificiality, its intensity, its narrowness.

And out of this inspirational school have developed three other schools: The local agricultural school, a technical school for the boys that adds to culture the science and practice of farming and its kin trades; the rural school of home economics, a technical school that teaches the girls the art of homemaking on the farm; and a third school for small holders, that combines the spiritual and the vocational for those who cannot attain to the other schools.

And these schools have given Denmark a new soul.

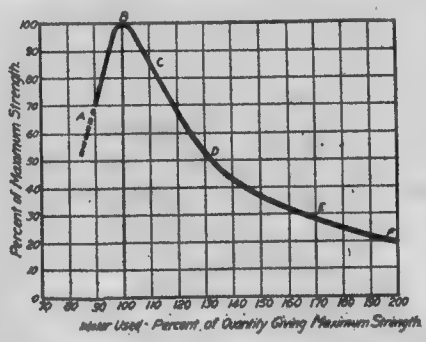
WATER IN CONCRETE

How wet should concrete be made so that after it has set it will have maximum strength? Some advise mixing concrete for building purposes so thick that when a ball of it is pressed in the hand it will stand up of its own accord. Sometimes we see it mixed so soft that it is literally poured into the forms. Differences of opinions have existed amongst engineers and contractors as to the influence of different quantities of mixing water on the strength and other properties of concrete. Recently exhaustive experiments have been made on this point and though these had a direct bearing on the subject of cement concrete for road making purposes, the results are applicable to concrete for building purposes and especially for stable floors. The quantities of water that should be used are shown in the accompanying table. They apply to concrete made of sand and pebbles or sand and crushed stone well graded into sizes up to one and one-half inches.

Showing Water Required for Sack of Cement

Approximate Mix as Usually Expressed			Water Required (Gallons per Sack of Cement)	
Cement	Aggregate			
	Fine	Coarse	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	4	6	6½
1	2	3	5¾	6¼
1	1½	3	5½	6
1	1¼	2½	5	5½

It is assumed that the materials are comparatively dry to begin with. The amount of water that gives the maximum strength in concrete produces a mixture that is too wet for such purposes as building blocks or drain tile, which are required to be removed from moulds within a short time. The diagram shows



how rapidly the strength of concrete increases with the quantity of water over the range indicated by A-B. With any further increases in the amount of water, there is a rapid falling off in strength as indicated by the curve B-C-D-E-F. When twice the amount of water required for maximum strength is used, the concrete has only about 20 per cent. of its maximum strength.

Concrete that is thoroughly tamped should be mixed so that only a small quantity of water will appear on the surface after levelling and striking off. This gives the concrete a jelly-like consistency.

Road making is largely a matter of moisture control. When soil contains too much water it becomes mud; when it has too little moisture it becomes dust. But there is a certain moisture content at which soil packs hard. And this is just about the amount of moisture that a soil will readily hold. This can usually be maintained in a road that has good drainage, that is well crowned so that the water will run off when it rains and that is free from grass and weeds. These, if allowed to grow, will soon draw the moisture out of the soil and so remove the binding material.

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The Future for Draft Horses

No one can give a truer picture of conditions in the horse industry than the men who have been dealing in horses continuously during the past two years. Recently a veteran dealer, Wm. Henderson, of Aurora, Illinois (not far from Chicago), in speaking of the prospects said:—

"I have sold during the past twelve months between 300 and 350 horses to the retail city trade. I have bought most of my horses in North and South Dakota and Montana. I also handle and sell a few pure bred draft horses, and am very keenly interested in the industry.

"From the information I have received from many other professional horse buyers, and from my own personal observation, I know that there is a decided shortage of heavy draft horses weighing 1600 pounds or over in working condition. The supply of these horses has never been equal to the demand, and the shortage is more acute now than ever before. Farm and city needs, export trade, and the requirements of the United States Army are now drawing upon our available horse supplies at an unprecedented rate, and there is no question, in the judgment of the men best informed on horse production, but that we will encounter a greater shortage of horses and very much higher prices, especially for heavy draft horses, in the next five or ten years than we have known at any time during the last three decades.

"Tractors will contribute to this situation. The very heavy advertising which is being done by tractor manufacturers, the inclination of farmers to try out new farm machinery, together with the fear that many have that the manufacture and sale of tractors is to curtail the demand for horses on farms, are all factors which are causing a slowing up in horse breeding. Unless a larger proportion of our farmers estimate the situation correctly, a great many mares will be left unbred this season and next. As it takes five years to breed and bring horses to a point where they are available for general market use, there is a strong probability that we will have, between the years 1922 and 1925, such a lack of horses as to seriously interfere with our normal production of crops on farms and with the regular and orderly process of transportation and commerce.

"During March, April, and the first part of May, 1917, I purchased horses along the line of the railroad running from Huron to Lebanon, S.D., a distance of 140 miles, and from Redfield to Scobey, Montana, a distance of several hundred miles. During all that time, and while making purchases through all this territory which involved considerable driving from farm to farm, I saw only two tractors in use, and I saw thousands of them standing idle. A farmer at Broadland, S.D., is putting in 300 acres of flax this spring and is doing all his breaking with horses. He uses five horses on a sulky plow with a 16 inch bottom, and turns his three acres per day with the regularity of clock work. On May 8 he had already turned more than 200 acres with his teams.

"Of the three hundred odd horses that I have handled during the last 12 months, all were 1400 pounds or over, and about 75 head of them were horses that would weigh 1600 pounds or over in working condition. That I did not handle more of the heavy horses was not due to any disinclination on my part, nor to any lack of demand for these heavier horses, but was due solely to the fact that I could not find enough good horses of the right type and of draft proportions to make it possible for me to buy and sell more of them.

"The northwestern or other farmer who is doing all of his farm work with good grade draft mares weighing 1400 pounds or over, and who consistently breeds his mares to pure bred draft stallions of the right type, has three or four surplus horses to sell off each spring, and the profit accruing is indicated by the fact that I have paid regularly from $175 to $200 per head for good drafty chunks weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds and have paid from $230, $240 and as high as $250 per head for draft geldings of approved type and weight. These are the prices which I actually paid to farmers in western South Dakota and Montana, so that the horses have cost me from $250 to $300 per head by the time I had them in my stables at Aurora, Illinois. I paid $250 for a good draft gelding weighing 1750 pounds at Ashton, S.D., and I would gladly pay that price for all the other geldings like him that I can get.

Farmers who are busy will do well to hold fast to their good mares and breed every one of them to the best available draft stallion this spring, for they will learn, as the men in the northwest have already learned, that good draft horses furnish the most effective and most profitable source of farm power that can be obtained."

A $17,000 HEREFORD BULL

At the greatest Hereford sale in history, i.e. that of Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Indiana, on May 16, Geo. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask., purchased the highest priced Hereford bull ever sold in America. This is Martin Fairfax, a son of Perfection Fairfax, whose progeny has been selling at the most phenomenal prices of any Hereford cattle of recent years. He is from a Beau Donald cow and altogether one of the most remarkable young bulls ever produced on this continent. That such a bull should come to Canada is a tribute to the enterprise of Mr. Fuller, and he is to be congratulated and wished every success with his purchase. Mr. Fuller is proprietor of the Arm River Stock Farm.

Table showing total percentages, etc., of pure bred draft stallions in different states of the United States:—

State	Total P.B. Draft Stallions	Per cent. Total Stallions that are P.B.	Total Horses on Farm and Ranches of U.S.A., Jan. 1, 1917	One P.B. Stallion to this Number Horses	One P.B. Stallion to this Number Farms
Illinois	4,016	49.05	1,452,000	361	62
Iowa	5,354	65.85	1,584,000	295	40
Kansas	2,658	50.24	1,109,000	417	66
Nebraska	2,549	50.52	1,028,000	403	50
Indiana	2,234	47.10	854,000	382	96
Minnesota	1,892	51.20	890,000	470	82
North Dakota	1,847	59.23	801,000	433	40
Wisconsin	1,468	48.17	712,000	485	120
South Dakota	1,325	61.11	759,000	572	58
Pennsylvania	730	35.71	602,000	824	300
Oklahoma	471	32.48	743,000	1,597	403
Colorado	407	29.72	361,000	886	113
Montana	839	62.56	430,000	512	31
Michigan	828	63.88	680,000	821	249
Oregon	568	46.36	295,000	519	80
California	453	39.98	493,000	1,088	194
Idaho	442	42.78	241,000	545	69
Washington	488	52.52	308,000	631	115
Utah	270	64.90	146,000	540	80
New Jersey	36	24.32	92,000	2,555	930
Grand Total	28,875	Average 48.88	13,580,000	Average 716	Average 158

LEADING POINTS ON BLACKLEG

1.—Blackleg is a disease of cattle, characterized by a high death rate causing serious annual losses.

2.—The usually prominent symptons are lameness and hot painful swellings, which, upon pressure, produce a crackling sound. Other disturbances may be present.

3.—Blackleg is caused by a specific germ.

4.—This germ exists in the soil in some localities, causing periodic outbreaks of the disease, usually among cattle on pasture.

5.—Blackleg is not spread directly from animal to animal by contact, but infection occurs rather from a common source.

6.—Cattle are chiefly attacked at from six months to four years old.

7.—Successful treatment of the affected animals is not possible, as the disease is so rapidly fatal.

8.—Cattle can, however, be protected agains taking the disease by using Blackleg vaccine.

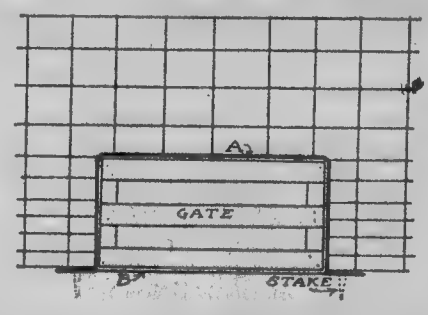
9.—Blackleg vaccine may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa at five cents per dose; also from the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg. The instrument for applying the vaccine costs 75 cents.—Dr. C. D. McGilvray.

Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, one hundred cows produced 104,854 pounds of mild more during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying, so they were beefed: and again in 1916 eeven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in milk yield; more corn was fed, more clover and a little higher meal ration. The value of the extra feed was $605.00; this produced more milk to the value of $1,677.66, so that the extra clear return was $1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition. Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profit. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms.

The sale as a whole was the most remarkable Hereford auction ever staged. Seventy-five head averaged $1,750, a total of $131,250. Sons and grandsons of Perfection Fairfax to the number of 25 averaged $2,380. One female brought $5,000. All previous sales records for the breed were eclipsed by this event.

HOG GATE FOR WIRE FENCE

A simple but effective arrangement for letting pigs or sheep through a wire fence is outlined in a recent issue of The Country Gentleman. If a strand or two of wire is cut it is almost sure to cause the fence to sag, besides loosening the lower wires so that a hog can soon crawl through any-



where. A permanent gap made as shown in the sketch overcomes these objections. The arch is made of angle iron from the frame of a discarded farm implement and is kept from spreading by being wired together at the bottom. The frame is staked in place and the gate hung by means of wire from the top. When it is desired to leave it open it is swung up and wired to the fence.

Horns can be prevented from growing on a calf by rubbing caustic potash on the little nubs that develop into the horns. A good time to do this is when the calf is a week or two old. Wrap one end of the stick of caustic in paper to protect the fingers, moisten the other and rub on the nubs. Be careful that it does not run down the face and into the eyes. Removing the hair helps. Make three applications, allowing it to dry between each application. The calf should be protected from rain to keep the caustic from spreading.

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.

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Will you please mail to my address a copy of your *Treatise on the Horse*. I have been using your valuable remedies for some time, and found them *safe* and reliable.
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Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
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OIL COOK STOVE

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This scientific oven should place the NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE in your kitchen. The New Perfection takes up little room and doesn't overheat the kitchen. The Long Blue Chimney makes the flame "stay put" with no smoke.

With Royalite Coal Oil the New Perfection will cook your meal for from 5 to 10 cents.

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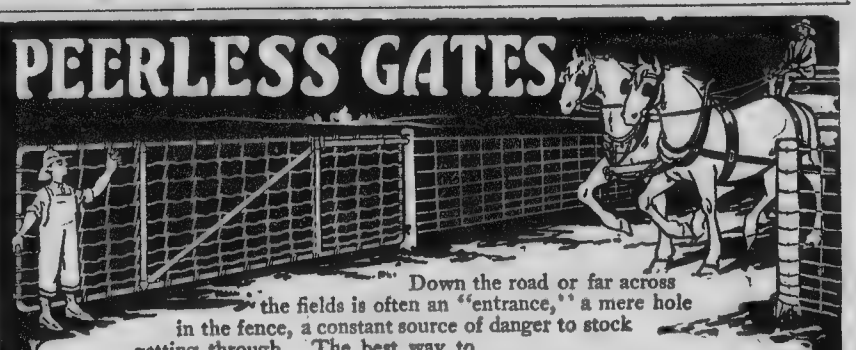
PEERLESS GATES



Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open hearth steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and **braced like a steel bridge.** No sag, no rust, no wearing out. We also manufacture a complete line of the famous Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections.

PEERLESS THE ALL AROUND FENCE

SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG. It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

Here's The Outfit You Need

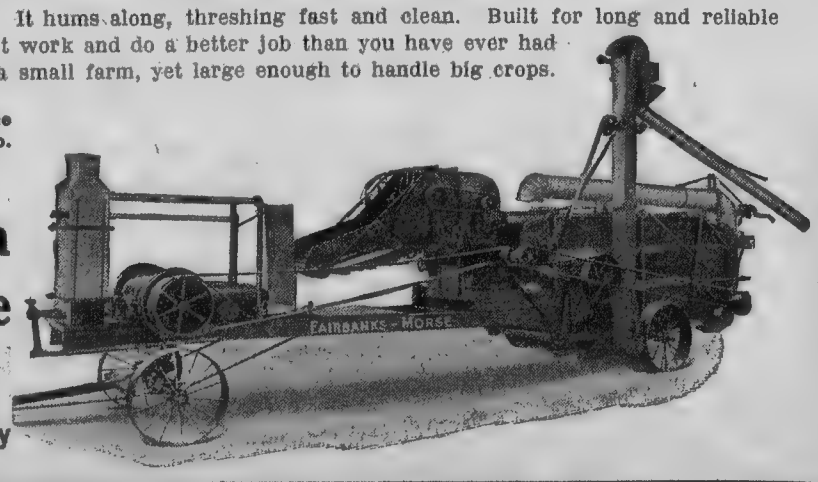
Now is the time to think of the threshing of your crop this fall. Will you be contented to wait for a threshing outfit to come along or will you thresh your grain when its ready with a—

Fairbanks-Morse

15 H.P. Type "Z" Kerosene Engine and 24 x 46 inch Separator with Hand Feed Tables, Windstacker and Automatic Register.
20 H.P. Kerosene Engine and 24 x 46 inch Separator, with Self Feed Tables, Windstacker and Automatic Register.

Here's an outfit that will never fail you. It hums along, threshing fast and clean. Built for long and reliable service. It will stand up to your harvest work and do a better job than you have ever had done. It is a profitable investment on a small farm, yet large enough to handle big crops.

OUR FREE CATALOGUE explains this machine in every detail, and its mighty interesting too. A copy is yours for the asking.



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Ltd.

Saskatoon — Winnipeg — Calgary

Farm Women's Clubs

FROM THE MANITOBA SECRETARY

Dear W.G.G. and co-workers:—The month of May has been an epoch making period, in which the hard work of the past should have borne plenteous fruit. I refer to the registration, which is woman's first call to public duties, and is the stepping stone to unlimited service in the cause of humanitarian principles. It is to be hoped that women will be of material assistance in solving the national problems which men have been working over for centuries. We will be a new force in the working ranks, and it is doubtful if the immediate outcome will be favorable or encouraging owing to the lack of knowledge and interest displayed by so many. It is still too early to state accurately how well the women are responding to duty's call. However we venture the prediction that there will be a surprise in store for the pessimists who claim that not more than one-half will register their names on the voters' list. In looking backwards through the annals of the past we can find nowhere an instance in which women had been given such an opportunity as the women of today. The few instances that might be mentioned seemed to be of a local nature, while at the present time the feminine movement is nation wide. Mothers are rising up all over the country saying: "We have had to suffer too much from this terrible butchery of human warfare, therefore we are going to have a voice in the government of the future" Eventually the woman's vote must produce good results, for the mother's heart is all right and there is no danger that the duties of motherhood will ever be slighted except perhaps in isolated cases. You may be sure that all mothers who have gone down into the shadow of death to give a new life its start on the road to eternity realize the price we are paying in this present terrible tragedy being enacted on the battle-fields of France. Think you they will willingly sanction another? I think not, but much will depend upon the attitude and interest taken by them in the public's welfare. Women's duties are very heavy under any and all conditions, but I hope the ways and means will be found to lighten each others burdens, that in the end this new day of equal rights will prove the Godsend it is expected to be. I sent a letter to The Guide some time ago but suppose it must have gone astray, for it did not appear in the issue of May 23. I am sorry to have lost the chance of urging upon you all the importance of registering, but I know that you are going to do your very best to live up to all the requirements of good citizenship.

Again, if I can be of any service to your locals please let me know; I shall be delighted to serve you.

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE,
Prov. Sec. W.G.G.

COMPETITION

Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Prov. Sec. of the W.G.G. will give the book, "Laws affecting Women and Children," by Anne G. Porritt, to the local which can show the greatest increase in membership during the year 1917, competition to close at the Brandon Convention, at which time the awards will be made. A second one on "Parliamentary Rulings" will go to the Local securing the second largest number. Locals wishing to enter the contest should communicate with the provincial secretary at once, stating the number of members at the beginning of the year 1917 and giving notice of their intention of entering the race. All new auxiliaries formed this year may count all the members above the ten charter members. There should be a good response to this offer, for either one of these books will find a useful niche in any society and is a splendid source of information. All local secretaries are again requested to send in the number of members in their W.G.G. auxiliaries up to date, even if they have no desire to enter the contest.

E. C. W.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of her province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

Canning Berries

Isn't it too bad that so few of us in this western country have small fruits in our gardens. We surely do not realize just how much they help out in the daily menu and how conducive they are to good health. Picking fruit in the open air is surely easier than standing over the bake board and hot stove concocting a dessert. At my old farm home in the far east we always had a host of summer visitors. They didn't come for a few days either, but brought their trunks and camped for the summer or the greater part of it. Our family was not small at any time and these additions made the cooking somewhat of a problem. We had a great abundance of wild fruits around our farm and berries appeared very often as dessert. There was always plenty of good rich cream to go with them and I realize now as I look back what a treat that kind of dessert must have been to our visitors, many of whom were city people. Although I often felt rather mortified that there was not time to make a more "fixed up" dessert.

Strawberries are I know somewhat difficult to grow in many parts of this country. If they are well covered during the winter they usually survive, grow rapidly and give a good yield, and surely the result is worth the trouble. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries thrive in most parts of the west. A very few hours devoted to them during the season will serve to keep them in good condition. One can have a different dessert for pretty nearly every day in the year from small fruits, raw or canned. When the war is over and the price of wheat goes back to normal we will have to devote more attention to these things, and the ones who make a beginning now are the ones who will reap the greatest harvest then.

Preservation Methods

The very best way to preserve fruit for winter use is to can it. This takes less sugar than jam or preserves. The flavor of the fruit is much better and the result is more wholesome. Many people find it hard to can strawberries satisfactorially, and I will admit that is one fruit I prefer preserved. Raspberries are much better canned than preserved and so are apricots, peaches, cherries and most of the small fruits. Currants I stew in a little water and when they are tender add sugar to taste. This is not I know the orthodox method, but the currants are tender, not tough and hard done this way, it does away with the strong taste currants have when they are boiled for a long time with sugar, and I have never had any difficulty keeping them, sometimes for two years. Wild currants are almost as good done this way as the cultivated ones.

Home Made Canner

Several people have written me lately asking about canning outfits. For every day all round use there is nothing to my mind to take the place of the ordinary wash boiler with a false bottom of laths or perforated tin. Last summer I did a great deal of experimenting with a steam pressure canner. The results were not entirely satisfactory. In the first place the canner is very expensive. The one I had cost $17.50 and held only three quart bottles. It had to be watched pretty closely when in use. I did not lose a jar of fruit or vegetables canned in the wash boiler, but I lost several done in the pressure cooker. Mind you I think if one had plenty of time to make a study of the affair and could do a little fruit at a time the results would no doubt be excellent, but in doing up several hundred quarts I found it two slow and the results not always satisfactory. There are several things to remember always in canning. Sterilize your jars well. See that they are perfectly clean, put them on in cold water and boil for five or ten minutes, keep carefully covered until you need them. Buy new tops every year. This may seem extravagant, but two or three jars of spoiled fruit would cost more than the new rubbers.

Canned Raspberries

Wash the fruit by putting it in a sieve and pouring cold water over it. Pack in sterilized jars. Fill the jars with boiling syrup. Set the rubber and top in place. Screw the tops on tightly and then screw them back one-half turn (this is important and should not be forgotten). Set the jars in a wash boiler on the false bottom and fiill the boiler with warm water until it comes one inch over the top of the bottles. This is better than only coming part way to the top, as it equalizes the pressure and the heat and gives a better result. Bring the water to a boil and keep the jars in boiling water ten minutes. Remove the jars, tighten the tops and invert to cool, taking care not to put them in a cold draught. Discard all leaky jars, wrap in paper to preserve the color and store for use.

When canning raspberries one may use a light syrup (one pint of sugar to one quart of water), or a medium syrup (one pint of sugar to one pint of water). The same method of canning is followed with other berries.

WHOLESOME DESSERTS

Hamberg Cream

5 eggs
2 lemons
½ pound sifted sugar.

Beat yolks of eggs with grated rind and juice of lemons for 15 minutes. Add the sugar, beat five minutes and stand the bowl in a pan of boiling water. Stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken, then add hastily the well-beaten whites of eggs. Take from the fire and turn at once into lemonade or dessert glasses. At serving time dust the top with finely chopped nuts or grated macaroons.

Orange Dessert

3 oranges.
1 cup granulated sugar.
1 pint milk.
2 eggs.
2 dessert spoons cornstarch.

Peel and slice oranges into a bowl. Pour over them the sugar. Put on the stove the milk. When at boiling point thicken with the well-beaten yolks of eggs and cornstarch. When thick pour over oranges. Beat the whites of eggs, sweeten with one tablespoon sugar and spread over the custard. Place in oven to brown, then set to cool.

Mrs. D. H.
Sa3k.

A VARIETY

Lemon Pie

1 cup water.
2 eggs
1 cup sugar.
Grated rind of 1 lemon.

Boil together. Add two large teaspoons of cornstarch, mixed in a little cold water. When it boils add the juice of one lemon and yolks of two eggs. Pour into crusts already baked and cover with stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake evenly in an oven until whites are a nice brown. Remove and allow to chill before serving.

Apple Tapioca

¾ cup tapioca.
6 or 7 sour apples.
2½ cups boiling water.
Whole cloves.
½ teaspoon salt.
¾ cup sugar.

Soak tapioca several hours, or over night if convenient, in enough cold water to cover. Add boiling water and salt. Cook in double boiler until transparent. Wipe, core and pare apples. Stick two or more cloves in each. Place in buttered pudding dish and fill centres with sugar. Pour tapioca over apples and bake in moderate oven until apples are soft. Serve when cold with cream and sugar.

Orange Pudding

5 tablespoons sugar.
Juice of 2 oranges.
3 tablespoons hot water.
4 eggs.

Take the juice of two oranges; five tablespoons of sugar; three tablespoons hot water; yolks of four eggs. Boil until like a thick custard. Then cool and mix in the whites beaten stiff. Line a dish with sponge cake or lady fingers to pour custard over. Eat cold. Add a little rind if liked.

Mrs. W. E. S.
Man.

Orange Sauce

1 cup powdered sugar.
½ lemon.
2 egg whites.
Few grains salt.
1 orange.

Beat whites of eggs and salt until very stiff, add sugar slowly, beating constantly, then add grated rind and juice of the orange and juice of the lemon.

Lemon or Orange Filling

1 cup sugar.
1 lemon or orange.
2 tablespoons butter.
1 egg or 2 yolks of eggs.

Beat the egg without separating the whites and yolk, add the sugar, the grated rind and juice of the fruit and the butter and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Use when cold.

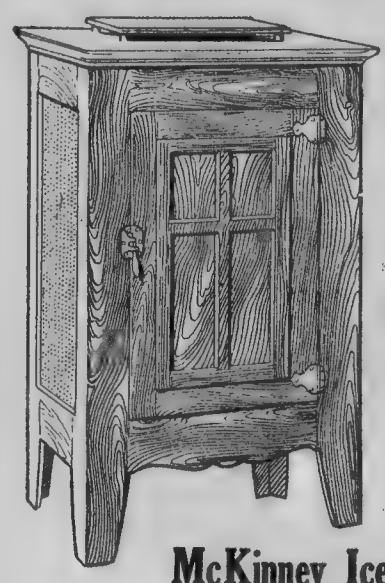
The Country Cook.

Be Proud of
Your "Company" Cake

Made with Five Roses Flour, it keeps its freshness and flavour longer. Light, but firm of texture, it won't crumble under the keen-edged knife. Your guests are sure to praise it.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
FOR BREADS-CAKES-PUDDINGS-PASTRIES.

Refrigeration Without Ice or Chemicals



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The system of evaporation on which this refrigerator operates lowers the temperature within the cabinet, and by the circulation of a current of pure, cool, moist air keeps fruit, vegetables, bread, butter, etc. in a perfectly fresh condition for from one to two weeks. Milk and meat keep for a reasonable time better than in an ice refrigerator. The movement of air carries off odors, and prevents the tainting of butter when stored near to onions, etc., while the moistened air prevents drying. Made in two sizes. Satisfaction guaranteed when operated according to directions.

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The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.

We pay highest market price for all farm produce. **WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMER LARGE QUANTITIES OF BUTTER AND EGGS.** Our prices for these are especially high.

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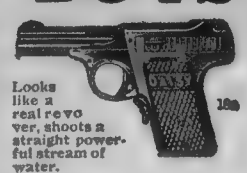
Boys send us your name and address to-day and you can get a Real Daisy Water Pistol and our great Flying Champion Bicycle in return for a little easy pleasant work. This is the finest bicycle any boy could own. It has a 22 inch frame, coaster brake, non-skid tires, roller chain, and all the most up-to-date improvements—just the slickest, spickest bicycle you've ever seen. And the Daisy Water Pistol beats all. Just what you've always wanted. It looks like a real automatic revolver, but shoots a straight, powerful stream of water that will chase dogs or cats, & provide a barrel of fun.



Looks like a real revolver, shoots a straight powerful stream of water.

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We have just published "The Gypsy Queen's Fortune Telling Chart," the most amusing, entertaining and instructive devise ever seen. With it anyone can read the palm of the hand, tell the past and future, read character, tell whom one should marry, etc. This fine big chart in a beautiful illustrated envelope, sells at only 10c, and everybody buys one as soon as you show them. It beats a Dollar book on Palmistry and just sells like hot cakes. You just have to show them and take in the dimes.

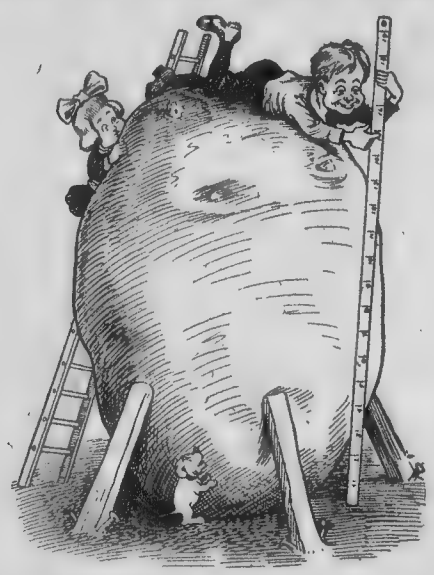
We want hundreds of bright boys to help us introduce this great novelty. Write to-day and we will send you just 25 to sell among your friends at only 10 cents each. It's easy, they'll all be gone in a few minutes. Then return our $2.50 and we will promptly send, all charges paid, the Dandy Daisy Water Pistol, and the grand new bicycle you can also get without selling any more goods, by just showing your fine prize to your friends and getting only six of them to sell our charts and earn our fine premiums as you did. Write to-day, boys, and you can soon own these fine rewards.

Address The Regal Manufacturing Company, Dept. WP17 Toronto, Ont.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Boys and Girls!

Who is Going to Find the Biggest Potato in Western Canada?



Every boy and girl in Western Canada will want to win the first prize. Potato digging time is only a few weeks away—proper cultivation now means big potatoes then. Plan **TODAY** to send a potato.

THE CONTEST:

The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest will be held in Winnipeg in October. Then all the big potatoes will be gathered together. **Four Cash Prizes are to be awarded:—(1) $10.00; (2) $6.00; (3) $4.00; (4) $2.00.**

Prizes will be offered too, for the best **Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Corn, Peas, Beans and Potatoes** selected by Western Canadian boys and girls. Prizes will be awarded on the graduated plan, just like the prizes are given at the big fairs. The more entries the more prizes. Mail your entry **today**, so the list can be made up. It will cost you nothing. Exhibits made at the Boys' and Girls' Club Shows and local fairs may be entered in The Guide contest. Never mind a letter—use the coupon; but get it into the mail at once.

.....1917.

The Manager, Boys' and Girls' Contest,
The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars of The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest. I wish to enter the following classes: (Mark x opposite the classes which you wish to enter.)

..... Wheat	..... Flax	..... Corn
..... Oats	..... Potatoes	..... Peas
..... Barley	..... Big Potato	..... Beans

Name .....

Post Office .....

Age..... **Province**.....

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

EXAMINATIONS

I remember so well what jolly days those used to be when we worked with one eye on the calendar to see how many days there still remained before holidays.

And how scared we used to be that we would not pass into the next grade, and with what anxiety we watched the teacher distributing the examination papers, and how our hearts nearly stopped beating as she came around to our desk. And then the joy when we found that, all undeserving as we were, we had been promoted to a new reader.

I hope that will be the experience of all the young people who belong to the Young Canada Club, and that they will be able to keep cool, both internally and externally, while they are writing on examinations, and do themselves and the club credit.

DIXIE PATTON.

DORRIS IN FAIRYLAND

Once there was a very poor girl who lived with her mother in an old, shabby house at the edge of a great forest. Her name was Dorris Bern. Her mother wasn't able to do very much work so Dorris was depended upon to make most of the living. Her mother knitted stockings and caps and shawls and Dorris would take them to the village which was about two miles away, and sell them. In this way they were able to get enough money to keep themselves. Dorris was very fond of her mother and did all she could to help her. One night, as Dorris was coming home from town, she took the wrong road and wandered and wandered about until she came to a tiny, tiny cottage. When she got pretty near the door was opened and a little fairy came out. She was dressed in a white robe on which shone diamonds and pearls and many other costly jewels. Dorris was speechless and could do nothing but gaze at the lovely fairy. Then the fairy came up to her and said, "Dorris, do not look at me so much. I am Sunbeam the fairy, and when anyone gazes at me it makes me very bashful. Come with me into my house and get warm, you look cold and hungry." Dorris managed to gasp out, "Oh, I thank you." She noticed that she was becoming small like the fairy. They went into the cottage and it was so bright and dazzly that Dorris was almost blinded by the sight. Then the fairy said, "Pardon me, I shouldn't have brought you in without first fixing your eyes from the brightness." She passed her hand over Dorris's eyes and soon Dorris could look at everything and it didn't hurt her eyes. Everything was made up of jewels and a string of diamonds was strung across one end of the room, and on this hung the fairies' clothes. Little fairies were flitting in and out and they were so much alike that Dorris didn't know half the time whether she was with Sunbeam or not. Pretty soon Sunbeam came to her bedroom and going in she invited Dorris to enter. She took a robe off of her bed and said to Dorris, "Dorris put this dress on for I am going to take you to visit the queen, and those who go to see her must be very nicely dressed and they must use very nice manners too." Dorris answered, "I thank you very much dear, kind Sunbeam."

When Dorris got her dress on she noticed that Sunbeam had changed her dress to one more lovely than the one she had taken off. They now started to the queen's throne. She sat in a tall chair which was draped with silk cloth on which was clinging diamonds, pearls, amethysts, opals and many other precious stones. The floors were covered with white velvet and the walls seemed to be one mass of jewels. The queen welcomed Dorris and invited her to stay for tea, which would be served very soon. Dorris thanked her and said she would gladly stay. While they were visiting with the queen a little fairy came in and falling on her knees in front of the queen, said in a very sweet voice, "Your Majesty, tea is served." She walked up to the queen's chair and took hold of her arm and led her to a little dining-room. Here Dorris was sent into raptures by the cuteness of the table and the loveliness of the goodies. Everything was perfectly lovely and the eatables were fried fish, mashed potatoes, chicken ice cream, berries and cake and tea. After tea was over, Dorris said she must go, for her dear mother would be very much worried when she did not come home. So she bade the queen, Sunbeam and all the other fairies good night and departed. She hastened home and found her mother knitting. Dorris told her all about her trip to the fairies' palace, but her mother only laughed and said it was only childish fancy, but Dorris was in earnest. During the cold severe winter months, Dorris's mother died and left Dorris motherless, homeless and penniless. Dorris was almost wild with grief and she lay down on her bed and cried and cried. Pretty soon she heard the door open and in walked Sunbeam. Sunbeam said to her, "Do not weep so, Dorris, for your mother is at our palace and is as happy as can be, and I have come to take you with me to our home too, and you won't suffer any more." Dorris went gladly. The next day some neighbors passed by Dorris and Mrs. Bern's home and on going in found them both dead. This was how it came that Dorris and Mrs. Bern were both in Fairyland, because the fairies had come and taken them to heaven.

MACIE LaFOY,
Gray, Sask.

THE FROST FAIRIES

One night when I woke up, I was looking out of the window when I saw some fluffy white things flitting about. I rubbed my eyes and went closer to the window and what do you think they were? The prettiest little Frost Fairies, all white and glittering with diamonds and pearls and rubies and all kinds of jewels. They had the tiniest little wands, just like the sticks you get out of the suckers you buy at the store. They were touching everything. When they touched anything there was a spot of lovely sparkling frost left.

One of them threw a handful at me, but it did not touch me at all. It just stuck to the window-pane and formed all kinds of pretty fern leaves sparkling like the rest. After they had finished their work they flew away. I have often seen them since.

MARJORIE PATMORE,
Pipestone, Man. Age 11.

THE FAIRIES AND THE HAMMER

One day my oldest brother got a hammer out of the house. He had it out quite a while, and when he brought back it was covered with fairies. They were white from head to foot, and they all seemed to be dancing. I took the hammer, and the fairies had a golden crown on their little heads. After a while they began to go away. They were getting dimmer and dimmer, and at last the poor little fairies were gone, and I could not see them. They were going to something else. I think these little fairies were blessing that hammer for the work it had done. Don't you think so?

NELLIE CARPENTER,
Hanley, Sask. Age 11.

A MISCHIEVOUS TRIO

One day Mr. Wind, his wife Mrs. Snow and his son, Master Frost were out taking in the fresh air and looking for an adventure.

As they were travelling along they came to a house where a stingy old man lived. Mr. Wind turned to his wife and son and said, "Lets play a trick on the old man." The others were willing so this is what they did. Mr. Wind blew, Mrs Snow scattered her flakes and Master Frost nipped the old man's nose until he howled for help. Very soon the old man's house was covered with snow and he could not get out to the barn to feed his stock.

The mischief makers then ran to their home in glee. Soon Mr. Sun came out, and, taking pity on the old man, he shone until nearly all the snow was gone. But Mr. Sun had done mischief as well as help the old man, for all the water ran into the old man's house and barn and flooded him out.

That old man was not stingy any more and he gave money to the poor and the Red Cross. So you see, even if Mr. Wind, Mrs. Snow and Master Frost did do mischief they did good also.

INEZ G. BREWSTER,
Lyleton, Man. Age 13.

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Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

SHIPPING CREAM

If the farm women only knew what a time and labor saver shipping cream is, I think there would be more shippers of cream than there is at present. I have shipped cream for the past three years and find it pays better than making butter. I make occasionally just for ourselves. Another advantage is that one gets cash for cream. The Saskatchewan Creamery Co. pays cash for each can as it is received. Since shipping cream, I have never had occasion to complain and have always received money to date. A five gallon cream can costs $3.00. One need not pay cash for this, as it is deducted out of the first can of cream. The Creamery Company likes a person to ship at least once a week and the principle rule to observe is to be sure and cool the cream after each separation and never mix warm cream with cold cream. In the summer I hang cream from each milking down the well and at night or morning mix with other cream. This cools the cream at once and I almost always get sweet cream which brings a higher price. A woman can spend time which she would be putting into butter making in sewing or reading or recreation.

M. L.

Sask.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO HELP

Success in this depends, I think, not so much on the ability to give orders as on the ability to refrain from giving them. We begin with the mere baby rebelling against his dose of castor oil by telling him firmly but gently that he must take this to keep him well. A little sugar after is his only bribe..

Never disguise a dose in good food. I boarded a teacher once who refused many good dishes because, "Grandmother used to give me pills in this." On being informed one day that grandmother would have made a better job of her upbringing if she had taken her across her knee instead I heard no more of the pills.

Most children respond very readily to unswerving firmness but the very strong-willed and rebellious type need the patient authority that will wait to see its commands obeyed. When the little lad grows big enough to boast of his small strength in handling his playthings it is time to say: "My, you are getting so big and strong, I think you can take mother in some wood." Just watch the proud swell of the little chest as he marches in with his load. After some days the novelty of this wears off and the hint has no effect. Then mother says: "Daddy doesn't forget to milk the cows. Mother never forgets to cook dinner." If this doesn't work then it is time for patient authority to step in. Boy then learns he is part of the co-operative management and accepts his bit much as a matter of course. After that the work is easy. He gradually learns to keep the wood box full, only graduating from the task to make way for younger brother.

We do not pay the children for their work considering this robs service of its dignity. In one unusual case, where the daddy was afraid little sister was copying mother in her propensity for forgetting the salt and pepper shakers, he told sister he would give her five dollars if she never let them get empty for a year. A friend gave her some clear glass shakers and she had the money for last Xmas. She also had what was better an unforgettable habit of attending to a small duty faithfully. Of course this was quite apart from small every day paying. If the egg hunter is encouraged to keep a table of each day's find and mother helps to compare the weeks and months egg finding becomes an interest instead of a task, and so on.

Children should never be given so much work that they have neither time nor wish for romping. If a healthy child comes to the top of a hill and doesn't feel a wild desire to race to the bottom with a "whoop" at the pure joy of living, then there is something wrong. This is the birthright of the country child and he should not be deprived of it.

MOTHER MIDGE.

Alta.

CLOTHING THE BABY

One of the problems that faced me a short time ago was to prepare a layette for a little new-comer at the least possible expense. I wanted to keep within our means and yet have everything nice and comfortable. I will now give a list of the things I bought, some of them were bought through the midsummer sale, and so I got them cheaper than I otherwise would.

30 yards white flannelette, various widths at 13c.	$ 3.90
2 yards white cotton crepe at 10½c.	.21
2 vests, first size at 30c	.60
5 yards nainsook at 12c.	.60
3 yards edging, 2½ ins. wide at 4c.	.12
1 bonnet	.20
1 crochet sacque	.75
1 yard cream flannel	.40
5 yards cheese cloth at 5c.	.25
2 rolls batting at 20c.	.40
1 honeycomb shawl	1.00
1 pair blankets, flannelette, 30 x 45	.58
1 yard carton flannel at 20c.	.20
2 yards blue lining at 10c.	.20
2 yards Swiss dotted muslin at 12½c.	.25
Drugs and toilet articles	.90
2 skeins Shetland floss at 10c.	.20
Total	$10.65

From this material I made the following: three flannelette dresses, 27 inches long, perfectly plain; two nightdresses, two barrowcoats; 20 napkins, one crepe dress; from the nainsook two petticoats fastened on shoulders, one with the narrow edging. From the yard of cream flannel I made a short sacque, this I used on alternate days with the crocheted one. From the yard of canton flannel I made five bands to cover abdomen. From the cheese cloth and batting I made little quilts for the bassinet, which was an extra laundry basket I had. These were the essential things and later I intended to add to the store as needed, but, being the first baby and having lots of relatives, she got so many gifts that I did not need to buy any more until I made her short clothes.

MOTHER OF ONE.

Sask.

THE MENACE OF MEASLES

Now I think this is one of the problems we country women have to solve ourselves if we are to keep our children with us. I don't believe in looking for trouble. I'm far too busy, and I hope, too sensible, but I do believe in taking common-sense precautions. I can't see the use of exposing children to infection when it's quite easy to keep them reasonably free from it. Some people, and mothers too, say: "They're bound to catch measles and mumps and all the rest of these childish ailments once they start going to school." And they are quite right, they are bound to, poor mites, if all other mothers think of it as a matter of chance.

But I don't, for one. Directly my seven-year-old May has a cold I keep her at home, where I have her under my own eyes, and if it is one of those nasty snivelly colds which turn to feverishness at night, she is not allowed to run in and out and play about the kitchen and breathe all over the children meal-time. Together with her beloved doll's-house, a tea-set and painting book, which being put away at other times are looked upon as a real treat, Miss May, exuding a good, healthy smell of eucalyptus, is put into a room by herself, kept on very light diet, put to bed early at night and not allowed to mix with the rest of the children for at least a couple of days. If by that time no other symptoms have appeared, such as rash, violent running at the eyes, sickness, "temperature" or a decided inclination to loll about and do nothing, always a highly suspicious sign in a vigorous child, I breathe freely once more, knowing that she is not sickening for something.

Of course an ordinary feverish cold will send up a child's temperature in double quick time. So will a chill on the liver. But a dose of opening medi-

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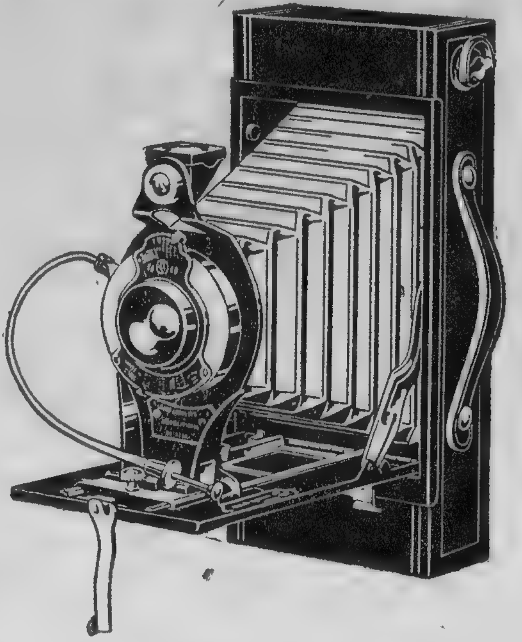

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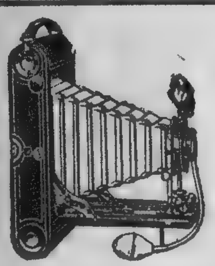

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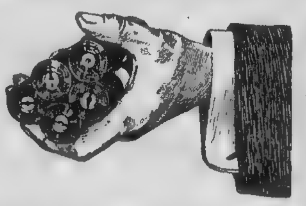

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

cine, warm bed and milk and soda water diet generally brings it down again quickly unless there is something more serious the matter. That is why I am such a firm believer in a thermometer in every country home.

Measles matter most during the first few days before the rash comes out. That is why it is such a menace, and that is why I think every mother ought to be on her guard, both for the sake of her own children and other people's, when she knows there is sickness about. I always keep disinfectant in the house in powder form to sprinkle around the dust-bin, and in a strong fluid which, diluted with boiling water, is daily poured in and around the water-closet. I also add a little to the pail of water when I have a floor to scrub, because I believe in prevention being better than cure.

JUST A PLAIN COUNTRY WOMAN.
Sask.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The co-operation of the women readers of The Guide is invited in order that the department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest possible usefulness.

Contributions and photographs available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WHY CREAM TESTS VARY

Cream producers are often dissatisfied with their cream tests. This is especially true when there is a variation in test in separate deliveries of cream.

Complaints about tests are heard most often during the spring.

As the season advances in the spring there is a gradual reduction in the fat test of the milk until it is at its lowest during the hot months of July and August. Whenever the per cent. of fat in milk is reduced, the cream test goes down also. For instance, if a 3.8 per cent. milk is separated into a 38 per cent. cream then a 3.2 per cent. milk run through the same separator would give a 32 per cent. cream.

Sometimes there is a sudden reduction in the milk test because of several cows freshening at the same time. Such milk will ordinarily be lower in test than the milk from the cows well along in their lactation period. The milk, because of being lower in fat test, will then produce a lower testing cream.

There are several other factors causing cream tests to vary, among which is the speed of the separator. Ordinarily the speed is fairly uniform, but even with care there is apt to be a slight variation. An increase of speed usually produces a higher testing cream while a decrease of speed produces a lower testing cream as well as inefficient skimming. The biggest change in speed is brought about when there is a change in persons operating the separator.

The rate of milk inflow also influences the fat test of cream. When the separator tank is kept well filled and the faucet is turned on full, the cream test will be lower than when the milk stands low in the supply tank or the faucet is wide open. If a small amount of high testing cream is desired, the simplest and easiest way to produce it is to cut down on the rate of milk inflow by partially closing the milk tank faucet.

The amount of flushing of the bowl influences the cream test. The more skim-milk or water that is used the lower the test. Other factors such as temperature of the milk, cleanliness of the bowl, and balance of the bowl, have their influence upon the fat per cent. in cream and may play an important part in causing it to vary.

Since different separations of cream may vary widely in test, one should not be hasty in accusing the cream buyer of unfair testing. A small Babcock test machine should be owned by every dairyman in order that he may determine his unprofitable cows. The same test can be used to find the per cent. of fat in cream. This will serve to check up on the buyer.

Great Britain's loss in cereal ships has been only six per cent. Allowances were made in the calculations of the authorities for a loss of 25 per cent. The outlook is much brighter owing to the success in combatting the submarine.

CURRENT EVENTS

It is understood that there will be no registration in Canada such as has been carried out in the United States. Under the proposed conscription measure, it is expected that every male citizen between 20 and 45 years of age will be a member of the Canadian Army, and that all those who fail to respond when their class is called out will be treated as deserters.

The Army and Navy Veterans of Winnipeg have passed a resolution calling on the authorities to prevent the holding of meetings with the intention of opposing any action, or proposed action, having as its object the more successful prosecution of the war. This proposal if carried into effect would put a ban on pacifist or anti-conscription meetings.

Two young men, Paul Sukulski and Mike Sapach, were asphyxiated in a dry well near Ethelbert, Manitoba. The men were examining the well to see if it contained water.

The Senate Finance Committee has struck out the provision in the new war measure, under which wheat would have to pay a duty of 10 per cent. on entering the United States from Canada. The decision of the committee is not necessarily final, but is not likely to be disturbed. This means that wheat will remain on the free list.

A maximum price of $1.65 per bushel on corn was prescribed by the Chicago Board of Trade on June 5. The action was taken in support of Wilson's policy to prevent the price of foodstuffs reaching abnormally high levels. At time of the ruling July corn sold at $1.50 and September at $1.37.

Reports indicate that the supply of domestic coal throughout Western Canada is almost exhausted. Saskatoon is reported to have but two weeks' supply on hand. Regina, Moose Jaw and small towns in Saskatchewan and Alberta are practically exhausted of their domestic coal. In Calgary and other Alberta cities having natural gas, the consumption has been much smaller, but the supply is diminishing rapidly.

The Dominion Government has decided to put in force daylight saving throughout Canada. Sir George Foster has given notice of legislation to put all clocks ahead one hour on a date to be fixed later. By making the system general the confusion arising from the adoption of the policy by municipalities individually will be averted.

More than ten million young Americans, between the ages of 20 and 30, enrolled themselves for war service in registration day, June 5. The nation-wide registration day saw the first military census ever taken in the United States complete without a single untoward event of consequence. In some precincts officials kept the polls open long after 9 p.m. in order to accommodate the long lines of men who wished to enroll themselves. From those enrolle selective drafts will be made by the authorities for the formation of army divisions for service in France and Belgium.

Dr. Riddle, Principal of Alberta College, has been selected by the board of Wesley College, Winnipeg, as the new principal of that institution. Dr. Riddle was formerly professor of classics in Wesley. He succeeds Dr. Crummy, who has been called to a church in Moose Jaw.

MAPLE LEAF EARNS 19 PER CENT.

A dividend of 19 per cent. on the common stock for the financial year ending March 31 was earned by the Maple Leaf Milling Company. The gross earnings for the year amounted to $1,110,251 and the net earnings $738,644. The deduction for banking interest amounted to $159,573 and the dividends on the preferred stock of $175,000, leaving a balance of $404,071. or 19 per cent. on the $2,125,000 of fcommon stock outstanding. The balance sheet shows a new item of depreciation reserve of $250,000 while the contingent fund was increasd from $239,400 to $361,007.

Load Over The Platform

SOME weeks ago an order was issued prohibiting the loading of grain over the platform at points where there was an elevator. This order has been withdrawn so that farmers now can have cars spotted for platform loading as usual.

For some months also restrictions have existed in connection with shipping grain to Ft. William and Port Arthur. These restrictions have been removed and cars can be billed to these points as in the past.

Prices are high for all grains, but you still need the last cent your car will bring. Let this farmers' company handle it for you. The grading will be checked—you'll get the top price—a reasonable advance will be sent on receipt of shipping bill, if requested—returns will be mailed promptly—every detail that is in the interest of the shipper will be watched closely—and besides you have the assurance that your shipment is absolutely safe in the hands of a sound concern. Write for shipping instructions.

Machinery and Supplies

Consult our 1917 Catalog for descriptions and prices on washing machines, sewing machines, cream separators, gas engines, wagons, buggies and all kinds of farm implements; also lumber, wire fencing, etc. Prices as close as possible to manufacturing cost.

Livestock Shipments

You pay nothing on middlemen's expenses and you get the last dollar for your cattle, sheep and hogs when you consign to our Livestock Commission Department, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface. Shipments handled for associations or individuals.

Service When You Sell

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Value When You Buy

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Enormous increase was reported in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the last week in May, the figures for the period being more than double those for the corresponding period in 1915. The statement shows gross earnings of $4,806,000 and the increase over the same period last year is $584,000.

For the past three years the earnings of the company for this period were as follows:

Year	Gross earnings
1917	$4,806,000
1916	4,222,000
1915	2,223,000

Grand Trunk earnings are also much above those of the past two years, the figures being as follows:

Year	Gross earnings
1917	$1,939,312
1916	1,482,053
1915	1,291,615

HYDRO ELECTRIC EXTENDING

The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission has purchased the Canadian properties of the Ontario Power Co., including all its physical assets and contracts for the delivery of power. The total amount involved is $22,669,000. The Commission aggrees to pay in its own debentures to the extent of $8,000,000 for the $10,000,000 of stock now held by the company and to assume the bond liability of $14,669,000, secured by a first mortgage on the property. No cash changes hands in the transaction. Possession will be taken on August 1. Municipalities will get their power for $9.00 per h.p. and the plant is expected to repay for itself in 25 years. There are now 20 cities, 34 towns, 120 villages and seven townships embraced in the hydro electric system.

ALLIES FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The grain requirements of the allies and the European neutrals were put at 971,000,000 bushels in a statement by Herbert C. Hoover, food controller for the United States. The amounts required are:—

United Kingdom—Bread grains, 225,000,000 bushels; fodder grains, 170,000,000 bushels.

France—Bread grains, 175,000,000 bushels; fodder grains, 70,000,000 bushels.

Italy—Bread grains, 90,000,000 bushels; fodder grains 60,000,000 bushels.

Belgium and Portugal—Bread grains, 50,000,000 bushels; fodder grains, none.

European neutrals and ex-European neutrals—Bread grains, 15,000,000; fodder grains, 116,000,000 bushels.

Totals—Bread grains, 555,000,000 bushels; fodder grains, 416,000,000 bushels.

"It will, of course, be impossible," said Mr. Hoover, "for North America to furnish all this quantity, although the major load must fall on us. In any event, it emphasizes the necessity for control of exports in order to control prices and protect our supply and the necessity for conservation and elimination of waste in order to increase the volume of our exports."

Mr. Hoover believes the United States and Canada can export this year at least 600,000,000 bushels of grain. If the winter wheat crop improves and the spring crop is larger than normal, he believes this may be increased to 800,000,000. Shipment of that much grain, much of it wheat, however, will force American consumers to eat less wheat than usual and eat more of other cereals. At present the allies and neutrals are purchasing in large quantities for future delivery. There is no guarantee that all these deliveries will be made, as this government may hold up contracts to assure of an adequate food supply at home.

It takes 100,000,000 acres of the best land in the United States to raise the feed for the horses and mules of that country. The replacing of 1,000,000 horses with tractors would release enough land to raise food for 2,000,000 adults. Half a million tractors would replace from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 work animals and give from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 additional acres on which crops enough could be grown to feed a nation the size of Belgium.

SOME BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Pen Pictures of Prominent People

By H. D. Ranns

The man who is not intensely interested in world happenings today is assuredly a dull and unresponsive creature. Probably the years through which we are passing are the greatest in all the world's history. And because we are living in them we are largely insensible to their significance. But why should we imagine that the present is a puny time? A certain kind of writer has been wont to decry the present, lament the greatness of the past and bemoan his sorrow that he had to live in such a poverty stricken age. This kind of thing has been carried to the extent of becoming a fad, and an unhealthy one at that. The truth is that the present is a time of tremendous issues for the future weal or woe of mankind, that the men and women of today are doing deeds as noble and heroic as those of any past age, and that among the leaders of mankind in these latter days are men of giant intellectual and moral stature deserving our respect and regard as much as any of the great ones of bygone days.

If this is correct, it cannot but be interesting and serve to aid our understanding of the times in which we live if we come to know something about the lives and characters of the great ones of today. Fortunately, it happens that it is not at all difficult to obtain such knowledge. There is a well-known London journalist, A. G. Gardiner, of the "Daily News," who has had remarkable opportunities of meeting and knowing the most prominent people, the people who are in the limelight in these terrible and trying days. There are three volumes in all of these pen pictures of prominent people and in this article we are concerned with two, "The Pillars of Society" and "The War Lords." Each of these books has about twenty sketches of famous men and women of today. The reading of the names is like reading the contemporary roll call of the great. Not many of the first rank men of today are missing. In "The War Lords" we start off with the Kaiser, then proceed to King Albert of Belgium, General Joffre, the late Francis Joseph, General Botha, Germany's idol, Von Hindenburg; the ex-Czar, Sir John French, Sir John Jellicoe, Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist, and President Wilson, with a number of others. The other book, "The Pillars of Society," begins quite properly with King George V and deals with a long list of politicians and public men, journalists, actors, novelists and millionaires of Great Britain and America. Among those of most popular interest are men like Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bonar Law. It may be that some of the others will be of men with whose names even you are not familiar, but you have not to read the sketches unless you wish. If you read and appreciate those which do interest you, you will be certain to get your money's worth and more.

Tastes differ and no other person can prescribe for you with any degree of dogmatism, but I can point out the sketches that particularly appealed to me and you can try them for yourself. Take the King for instance. To most of us the King is a mythical personage in a world afar off, but if you read Mr. Gardiner's sketch you will realize that he is a very human and natural person, much like you and me. No lover of ceremony or pretence, of simple, straightforward mind and purpose, earnestly striving to do his duty in his station as we in ours. "The surface is unpretentious, but the material is made for wear." That is the picture given of our King. If you like contrasts you will get one if you then turn to the sketch of Teddy Roosevelt. The atmosphere here is very different. I have a suspicion that Mr. Gardiner is not quite fair to Mr. Roosevelt sometimes, though manifestly he is trying hard to be so. Usually when you have to try hard to be fair you don't succeed; and evidently Mr. Gardiner has not too much love for Roosevelt and his kind. Still, there is not a more vigorous or better drawn portrait in the book. It will be strange if you have not a more vivid idea of Mr. Roosevelt, even if your hero worship is spoiled a little in the process of reading. I wish I could quote the opening paragraph in full, but that is not possible in such an article. The general idea of the man is that "he is the playboy of the western world, rough, boisterous, rollicking, sending his barbaric yawp over the roof of the world." For President Wilson the clever English journalist has a much greater regard. There is a sketch of the president in both books, the one in "Pillars of Society" being the most graphic. The president is compared with Mr. Roosevelt, much to the disparagement of Mr. Roosevelt. The Englishman in Mr. Gardiner likes the quieter, more disciplined strength of Mr. Wilson better than the unrestrained exuberance of the roughrider. When Mr. Gardiner turns to write about Sir Wilfrid Laurier he is much more balanced and impartial than any Canadian journalist would be in writing on the subject. It will be good for Canadians on both sides in politics to read this sketch. In Canada any article on the subject is either fulsomely flattering or grossly abusive. This sketch is neither. It weighs well Sir Wilfrid's remarkable distinction and political gifts, gives him due honor for his achievement in cementing the bonds of the two races of the Dominion and then brings home a charge of opportunism and a failure to lift Canadian politics to a high plane. It is, in all, a discriminating portrait.

In "The War Lords" you will be certain to read the sketch of the Kaiser. Some may consider that Mr. Gardiner has been more than fair to our great enemy, but all will agree that it is a wonderfully enlightening character study. Most likely it will give you a new view of the Kaiser. Then I fancy you will also read the sketch of "old Hindenburg." Here again there is every respect shown to a worthy and distinguished opponent. But read the sketch of the German Crown Prince and you will find a difference. This is one of the most scathing in the whole series. The conclusion is stated in Charles II's remark about Prince George, "I've tried him drunk and I've tried him sober and there's nothing in him either way." Exit the Crown Prince, or as someone wittily called him, the Clown Prince. Another royalty who receives treatment is that very royal prince, King Albert of Belgium. In this article the wrongs of Belgium move Mr. Gardiner to a lofty eloquence and the unselfish valor of her noble King finds fitting eulogy. In days when kings are suspect, the most radical amongst us will not withhold his tribute from Albert, King of the Belgians. Whether they call him king or president, he is a man for all that.

Any person who would like to read either or both of these tremendously interesting books can secure them from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, at 45 cents each postpaid.

Many big industries depend on flax. On the fibre side is the whole great linen industry from threads to the finest laces; linen cloths of all kinds, canvasses, tapestries, damasks, warps, bagging, rugs, velvets, velvetines, fine rope, heavy cordage, twines, building boards, insulating material, etc. While on the linseed oil depends many of the most important of the building and manufacturing industries as paints, varnishes, printer's ink, leather, finishes, oil cloth, linoleums, etc. With so many industries dependent on flax a good market is assured.

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NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL AT ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

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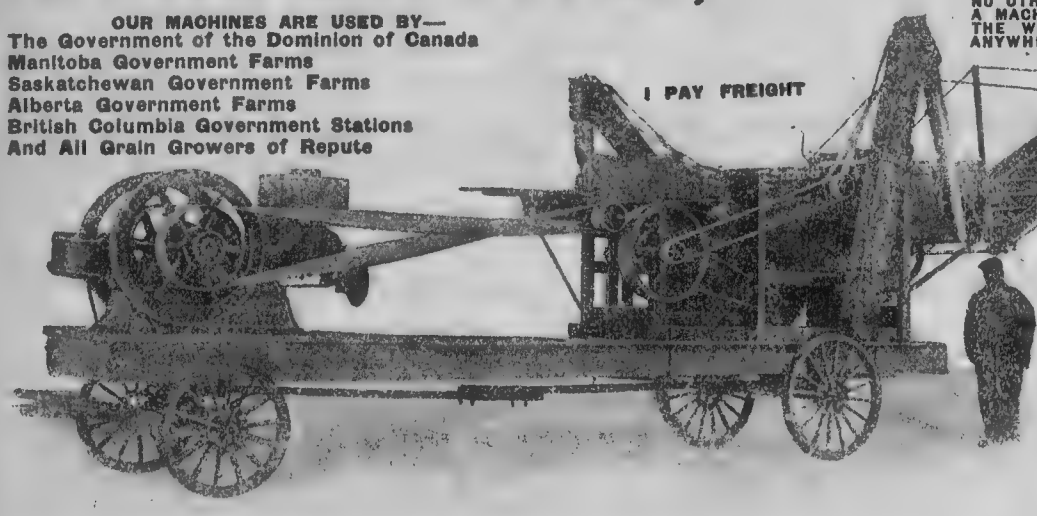

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9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator all fittings, no trucks. Cash.. $685
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator all fittings, with trucks. Cash $748
28 in. Separator alone with all fittings. Cash..... $388
24 in. Separator alone with all fittings. Cash..... $355

Any one interested in small Threshing Machines should get my **Free Illustrated Catalogue.** It tells how to test the horse power of an engine, what it means, how to find the speed of pulleys and sizes needed, is most useful to anyone having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner can be supplied if desired. Read the names of the users of my machines; there are bound to be some near you and call on them and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. **Buy the original machine that is good.** Don't buy a copy.

POTATOES EGGS and Butter Wanted

Ship to us and obtain the highest market prices for the produce mentioned. The Potato market is going down. If you have any to ship better send them now and get a good price.

POULTRY PRICES	Per lb.
Live Hens	18c-22c
Roosters (1 year old)	15c-19c

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Prompt payments made and honest weight given in every case. If you ship once to us you will surely ship again.

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References: Union Bank, Sargent Avenue Branch

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HIGHEST PRICES
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We have cream receiving stations at Carnduff, Gainsboro, Carlyle, Weyburn, Redvers, etc.

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Ship your butter direct to us and get the highest market price.

We are paying today 34 cents delivered Winnipeg for first grade. Lower grades according to value.

Quotation subject to market changes. Check or Money Order forwarded the day your shipment arrives.

A post card will bring you any further required information.

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304 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(The Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 11, 1917)

The American government monthly crop report issued on Friday was really the first important news of the week. It had a very bullish effect on prices because it gave a much lower estimate on winter wheat than the general trade was led to anticipate on information from private sources. In the Western Canadian provinces general reports have been optimistic except in some districts where lack of moisture was causing anxiety, but this condition seems to have been largely relieved by week-end rains. Some localities have had frosts, which have set crops back, but have probably done no serious damage.

The oats prices advanced sharply also on the American crop report. There was no feature to the week's markets except a small amount of buying for government account. Apart from that the market was largely professional.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat—			
June 5	....	202	....
June 6	....	201	....
June 7	....	202	....
June 8	....	202	....
June 9	....	210	....
June 11	....	215	....
Week ago	....	....	....
Year ago	109¾	106¾	106
Oats—			
June 5	67⅞	57⅞	....
June 6	68⅞	59⅛	....
June 7	66⅞	56⅞	....
June 8	66⅛	56⅞	....
June 9	68⅞	58⅞	....
June 11	69⅞	59⅞	....
Week ago	67½	57½	....
Year ago	45⅜	40⅜	....
Flax—			
June 5	310	291	....
June 6	303	284	....
June 7	297¾	278	....
June 8	294	274	....
June 9	301½	281	....
June 11	274	274	....
Week ago	294	279½	....
Year ago	158½	160	....

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 9)

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, $3.05, $3.06½.
No. 1 Northern—$2.94, $2.98, $2.97½.
No. 2 Northern—$2.94, $2.91½, $2.89½.
No. 3—$2.78, $2.77½, $2.80, $2.67, $2.84.
Sample Grade—$2.10, $2.34, $2.43, $2.15, $2.33½, $2.17½, $2.13, $1.78, $2.08, $2.00.
No Grade—$2.73½.
No. 4—$2.49½, $2.38½, $2.24, $2.53, $2.42½, $2.52½, $2.64, $2.68½, $2.47½, $2.55, $2.31½, $2.37, $2.22, $2.27½, $2.55½, $2.60½, $2.69, $2.43, $2.48, $2.30½, $2.59, $2.35½, $2.68, $2.59½, $2.67½, $2.53½, $2.52.

OATS—No. 3 white, 64½c; No. 4 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; mill, 45c; No. 4 white, 63½c; mill, 54c; No. 4 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 65½c.

RYE—No. 3, $2.40; no grade, $2.30; No. 3, $2.40; No. 3, $2.40.

BARLEY—No. 5, $1.25; no grade, $1.18; No. 6, $1.05; No. 5, $1.12; No. 6, $1.25; No. 5, $1.25; No. 5, $1.25; No. 5, $1.20; No. 6, $1.10; sample grade, $1.16, $1.08, $1.26, $1.10, $1.15, $1.12, $1.22, $1.23, $1.25, $1.17, 95c, $1.11, $1.13, $1.25; No. 5, $1.10; No. 6, $1.27; No. 6, $1.15; No. 5, $1.30; No. 3, $1.42; No. 4, $1.40; No. 6, $1.25.

FLAX—No. 1, $3.17, $3.00; No. 1, $2.32; No. 1, $3.13½; No. 1, $3.21.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, June 8, 1917.—

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	15,617.40	17,815.40
1 Nor.	720,480.40	6,266,067.10
2 Nor.	1,436,636.10	1,871,355.40
3 Nor.	1,547,929.10	1,484,162.20
No. 4	663,132.00	1,216,500.30
Others	4,704,449.28	2,975,285.20
This week	8,888,245.65	This week 13,831,186.40
Last week	11,632,245.55	Last week 13,182,895.00
Decrease	2,744,065.50	Increase 648,291.40
Oats		
1 C.W.	28,932.20	55,300.14
2 C.W.	1,818,084.22	1,754,970.18
3 C.W.	497,377.15	793,789.29
Ex. 1 fd.	1,680,950.10	230,477.02
Others	4,160,950.10	696,309.08
This week	8,185,788.05	This week 3,530,847.03
Last week	8,900,293.12	Last week 3,829,193.25
Decrease	714,505.07	Decrease 298,346.22

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	158,997.14	1 N.W.C.	556,003.16
4 C.W.	522,921.03	2 C.W.	196,075.29
Rej.	24,306.47	3 C.W.	53,802.30
Feed	71,679.03	Others	29,945.44
Others	59,247.18		
This week	837,150.85	This week	835,827.07
Last week	1,188,090.00	Last week	992,390.51
Decrease	350,839.15	Decrease	156,563.44

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	5,794,901.50	5,848,123.00
Oats	2,266,503.01	2,709,950.05
Barley	480,886.47	9,872.24
Flax	391,096.22	150,490.00
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	195,197.40	77,658.50
Oats	78,958.33	29,674.24
Barley	17,154.46	2,740.41
Flax	74.43	946.35

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending June 8, 1917.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	8,880,245	8,185,788	837,151
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	4,046,906	4,363,296	547,783
Total	12,927,151	15,549,004	1,385,934
In American Ter.	6,043,919	4,748,524	702,735
Total this week	18,971,070	20,297,528	2,088,669
Total last week	24,122,535	19,146,914	2,175,835
Total last year	25,765,868	12,770,133	1,486,136

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, June 6, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	9,589.10	178,205.40	834,874.00
"	Oats	1,812.12	26,725.30	170,799.26
"	Barley	......	3,888.26	15,062.16
"	Flax	......	19,961.07	87,824.02
Calgary	Wheat	......	121,443.00	280,026.00
"	Oats	......	131,383.00	312,581.00
"	Barley	......	11,402.00	15,363.00
"	Flax	......	1,045.00	8,562.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	16.40	159,283.30	1,269,163.10
"	Oats	......	32,375.24	279,907.21
"	Barley	......	......	13,875.30
"	Flax	......	24,806.23	32,353.03

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, June 8, were —

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$2.56	$2.88½–$2.98½
2 Nor. wheat	2.53	2.78½–2.88½
No. 3 wheat	2.48	2.63½–2.78½
3 white oats	.68½	.64 – .65
Barley	107–128	.97 – 1.43
Flax, No. 1	3.00½	3.18 – 3.23
Futures—		
July wheat	......	2.43½
Oct. wheat	2.10	(Sept.) 1.90

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg June 8	Winnipeg Year Ago	Toronto June 7	Calgary June 9	Chicago June 7	St. Paul June 7
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	11.25-11.60	9.35-9.60	11.50-12.00	9.75-10.25	12.40-13.70	11.00-12.00
Best butcher steers	10.00-11.00	8.75-9.25	10.75-11.50	8.75-9.50	11.50-12.40	10.00-11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-10.00	8.00-8.50	9.50-10.75	8.25-8.75	10.00-11.50	7.25-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00-10.00	7.00-7.75	10.25-10.75	8.25-8.75	10.25-11.75	9.50-10.50
Medium to good cows	8.00-8.75	5.50-6.75	9.75-10.25	7.00-8.25	8.25-10.25	8.00-9.25
Common cows	6.00-7.50	4.00-5.25	8.25-9.50	6.00-7.00	7.25-8.15	7.00-8.00
Canners	3.75-5.00	2.50-3.75	5.25-6.50	4.25-5.25	6.00-7.15	6.00-7.00
Good to choice heifers	9.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.50	8.25-9.00	10.00-12.35	9.00-11.00
Fair to good heifers	7.50-9.50	6.50-7.50	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.25	6.85-10.00	7.00-9.50
Best oxen	9.00-10.00	5.75-7.00	....	7.00-8.00	....	....
Best butcher bulls	7.50-9.50	6.50-7.50	10.25-11.00	7.00-8.50	10.00-11.25	8.75-9.75
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.50	5.00-6.25	8.25-10.25	5.00-6.00	7.00-9.50	8.00-8.75
Fair to good feeder steers	7.00-7.75	6.75-7.25	9.50-10.25	7.50-8.15	7.40-10.50	8.50-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.00	8.00-8.75	7.00-8.25	7.15-9.90	8.00-8.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	$65-$110	$65-$80	$85-$125	$95-$100	....	$80-$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$50-$65	$45-$55	$60-$80	$70-$80	....	$55-$80
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	$14.50	$10.00	$16.00	$14.25	15.45-15.75	15.00-15.30
Light hogs	13.00-13.50	9.75-10.00	....	....	15.00-15.30	12.25-12.50
Heavy sows	9.00-10.00	8.50-9.00	....	....	....	8.00-8.25
Stags	6.00-8.00	6.50-7.50	....	....	....	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.50-12.75	8.00-9.00	14.50-16.00	13.00-13.50	14.35-14.75	9.00-14.75
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.75-7.50	9.00-14.25	9.50-10.75	9.75-13.75	9.00-13.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg June 11	Winnipeg Year Ago	Toronto June 7	Calgary June 9	Regina June 9	Saskatoon June 9
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	40c	21c-23c	40c	34c-35c	35c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	38c	22c-23c	31c-42c	36c	35c	35c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel	$1.50	60c-70c	$4.00	$1.75	$1.25	90c-$1.10
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	48c	32c	....	....	....	....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	40c-43c	26c	....	....	....	....
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Live Hens)	24c	13c-14c	18c-23c	20c	20c-23c	....
Roosters	16c	......	......	15c-16c	18c-20c	....
Hay (per ton)			No. 1's		No. 1's	
No. 2 Upland	......	$15	....	$14	....	....
No. 2 Timothy	$12	$17-$18	$14-$15	$17-$18	$8	....
No. 2 Midland	......	$12-$14	....	....	....	....

The Livestock Markets

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, June 9.—Weakness featured the cattle and hog trade this week, and the sheep and lamb market experienced the severest decline in months.

Plain quality predominated, and with other markets similarly supplied on such stock, the decline was logical. Demand did not appear urgent at any time, shipping trade being rather indifferent most days and local buyers not pressed for material.

While the week's decline applied to practically all classes, the better quality steers and she stuff were best all week. Toward the end steers in straight loads were selling at $12.00 to $12.50 where they had the quality to command such prices. On all other grades of steers packers appeared plentifully supplied, and they were able to buy the plainer grades mostly at $10.00 and down all week.

Likewise good fat cows and heifers sold fairly well the end of the week, with best offerings at $10.00 to $10.50. The week through, however, was mostly $9.50 and lower clearance for cows and heifers.

Bulls had the worst week in a month, declining a big 50 cents during the six days. Bull trade has been out of line here and a sharp reduction was inevitable.

Stocker and feeder trade remained in a rut all week, jobbers finding no incentive to buy freely. Supplies were not large, either. Prices for the week declined 25 cents on all grades.

Trend of the local hog market has been plainly downward all week. After a 5 to 10 cent decline Monday, a weak undertone prevailed, especially on the light and mixed swine, and a further dip on this class was noted Wednesday. The biggest drop of the week came Friday when prices were rated 15 to 20 cents lower, the common stuff again leading in the descent. Compared to a week ago, top hogs are only about a nickel lower while the inferior kinds are 20 to 30 cents lower.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, June 8.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 3,013; calves, 266; sheep and lambs 27; hogs, 6,700.

With liberal cattle receipts the past week the trade has been somewhat slow with common and medium grades selling from 50 cents to 75 cents lower. Choice fed cattle are scarce and this class are selling at about steady prices, although there have been few good enough to bring over $11.50. Oxen and bulls are fully 50 cents lower, with few bulls good enough to bring over $9.00. The country demand for stockers and feeders has been slow and this class of cattle is selling from 50 cents to 75 cents lower than a week ago. Good condition close up springers are good sellers, but the backward kind are hard to move. We look for prices on choice fed catte to remain steady, with the medium kind a little easier.

The hog market closed the end of last week at $15.15 for selects fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week from $14.90 to $15.00, declining to $14.65 Tuesday and Wednesday, and to $14.50 Thursday and closing weak at $14.50 Friday.

CALGARY

Calgary, June 9.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 432; cattle, 1,020; hogs, 2,129; sheep, 53.

Top price for hogs and cattle corresponding week a year ago $9.70 and $8.60 respectively.

There was a liberal receipt of cattle on the market here this week, but the quality was poor and hardly any cattle realized over 9 cents. Cattle are nearly $1.00 a 100 lbs. lower than two weeks ago. A large number of the steers on this market this week were sold at from $7.75 to $8.15 to go back on the grass. Extra good top steers would still sell around 10 cents, but we look for the price to decline further in the near future. Good cows and calves are in demand at from $75.00 to $80.00. Yearling trade slow with little demand.

There were no hogs sold the early part of this week as the packers only bid $14.00. We sold our Wednesday's hogs at $14.30, Thursday's at $14.40 and Friday's at $14.50, with through billings assumed by the buyers. The market is very uncertain, but we do not look for the prices to go much lower next week.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, June 8.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports last week's receipts at Edmonton stockyards as: Cattle, 259; calves, 124; hogs, 399; sheep, none.

The prices on beef cattle dropped from 25 to 50 cents on all classes this week and indications are for a further drop in same. Stocker cattle are a little weaker with very little demand for same and a lot of cattle carried over the week end.

Hog prices dropped also this week on account of the drop in all eastern markets, selling on Thursday at $13.90 off cars and $13.50 fed and watered weights. On Friday they came up to $14.00 off cars and $13.60 fed and watered. The market seems steady at this price. We sold 40 per cent. of the hogs and 8 per cent. of the cattle this week.

TORONTO

Toronto, June 7.—The top price for bu tches' yesterday was $12.10 for one load, sod by MacDonald & Halligan, but the prevailing figures for choice cattle were from $10.50 to $11.75, with the demand none too brisk. The general opinion is that drovers are playing a losing game on the market this week, the prices being so much lower than were offered the week previous. Packers are not requiring as many cattle.

There was some buying of choice cows at from $10.25 to $10.75, and this branch of the trade was steady.

There was no change in the hog market, the supply of yesterday being taken at $16.00 fed and watered. The price of $16.25 was paid for 57 choice hogs, weighed off cars.

Sheep maintained the drop in price set earlier in the week, clipped yearlings bringing $12.00 to $13.00. Spring lambs, few in number, brought $12.00 to $13.50.

Country Produce

The Winnipeg egg receipts totalled approximately 10,000 cases last week. Producers receiving 35 to 36 cents, but lower prices are anticipated next week. Quality is keeping up. The poultry market remains unchanged and almost entirely dependent upon storage stocks which command excellent prices. The Regina market is a little easier with producers receiving around 33 cents. The retail price of 45 cents is still maintained.

Edmonton and Calgary egg markets are rather erratic with downward tendency with prices to producers ranging all the way from 27 to 33 cents. Receipts are heavier and show evidence of holding under unfavorable conditions, quite 20 per cent. candling No. 2's. Firms are commencing to store poultry.

Vancouver egg markets slightly weaker. Receipts include 1,615 cases States and 360 tubs salt duck eggs.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$188.00
J. C., Wilkie, Sask.	5.00
Total	$193.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$10,786.95
J. C., Wilkie, Sask.	5.00
McBridge Ardenville Union, Macleod, Alta.	3.00
Jas. McMillen, Moosomin, Sask.	5.00
Total	$10,799.95

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	$3,428.91
Collection on May 27, Grain Growers' Sunday, Parkbeg, Sask.	14.00
McBride Ardenville Union, Macleod, Alta.	2.00
Total	$3,444.91

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 5 to June 11 inclusive

Date	Wheat 1*	Wheat 2*	Wheat 3*	Wheat 4	Wheat 5	Wheat 6	Wheat Feed	Oats 2 CW	Oats 3 CW	Oats Ex 1 Fd	Oats 1 Fd	Oats 2 Fd	Barley 3CW	Barley 4CW	Barley Rej.	Barley Feed	Flax 1 NW	Flax 2 CW	Flax 3CW	Flax Rej.
June 5	249	246	241	229	204	165	125	69⅛	67¼	67¼	63⅝	61⅝	122	116	104	104	309½	304	288	
6	249	246	241	229	204	171	132	69⅝	68⅜	67⅞	64⅞	63⅜	126	120	105	105	302¾	297	279	.
7	249	246	241	229	204	173	130	67¾	66¼	65⅜	62⅞	61½	127	121	106	106	296¾	291¼	273¾	
8	249	246	241	229	204	173	130	66⅞	65⅜	64⅞	62½	60¾	128	122	107	107	293	288	270	
9	256	253	248	236	211	175	133	69½	68¼	67½	64⅜	62¾	128	122	107	107	300¼	295¼	277½	..
11	260	258	253	241	216	177	133	69⅞	68⅞	..	65⅞	63⅞	129	123	108	108	293	283	274	
Week ago	250	247	242	230	205	160	120	68½	66¼	66¼	63	61	121	115	103	103	293½	288	277	..
Year ago	109¾	108¾	104½	98¾	92¾	89¾	83¾	46¾	44¼	44¼	43¼	42¼	66	61½	57	57	157½	154½	..	..

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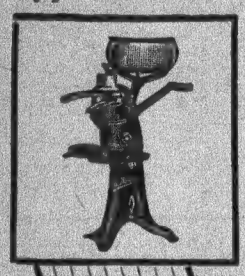

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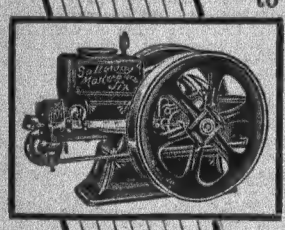

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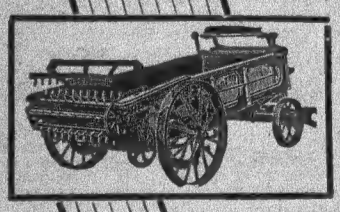

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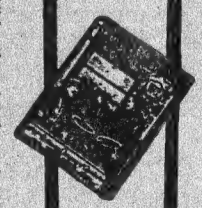

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Saskatchewan Political Platforms

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

The Liberal party of Saskatchewan held a provincial convention in Moose Jaw recently and drafted a platform upon which the party will appeal to the country in a general election some time in the next two or three months.

The following is a condensation of the resolutions passed at the convention:—

1.—Improvement in the educational system and giving every child a thorough knowledge of the English language.

2.—Making the teaching profession more permanent.

3.—Giving high school educational advantages to a larger number of children in the province.

4.—Proper care and assistance for returned soldiers.

5.—Better medical attendance and hospital accommodation and nursing in outlying communities.

6.—Training school teachers for the health inspection of the child.

7.—Better conditions of employment for women and girls in factories and offices.

8.—Pensions for needy mothers.

9.—A vigorous land settlement scheme.

10.—The government to take an inventory of all vacant land and purchase it as required for actual settlement and resell to bona fide settlers on long terms with low rates of interest.

11.—Investigation of the high cost of farm machinery to see whereby reductions can be effected.

12.—Extension of branch railways if necessary by the province itself.

13.—Provincial assistance in the construction of Manitoba roads throughout the province.

14.—Extension of the telephone system to all urban communities in order to encourage rapid development of rural systems.

15.—Financial assistance in the marketing of livestock and meat products.

16.—Encouragement in the establishment of additional creameries in outlying settlements.

17.—Improved election laws to stamp out corruption and curtail expenses and provide full publicity of campaign fund contributions, as well as provide for speedy trials in the case of protested elections.

The same convention determined in favor of a bill of rights for Saskatchewan, which is demanded from the Parliament of Canada. A summary of this bill of rights is as follows:—

1.—Free wheat.

2.—No tariff on farm machinery.

3.—Lower tariff on the necessities of life.

4.—Reduction of tariff of British imports to one-half the general tariff, with view to free trade within the Empire.

5.—Rapid construction of Hudson Bay Railway under public ownership and steamship connection with Great Britain.

6.—Transfer of natural resources of the province to public control.

7.—Transfer of school lands and school endowment fund to the province.

8.—Amendment to the banking system to permit of the establishment of local agricultural banks.

9.—Removal of the exemption of taxation on C.P.R. lands.

10.—Complete provincial control of the liquor traffic, including manufacture and importation.

11.—Extension of the federal franchise to women.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

Representatives of the Conservative part of Saskatchewan have met three times during the year to draft a platform. The results of their deliberations are substantially as follows:—

1.—Minimum salaries, pensions and residences for teachers.

2.—Simplification of the curriculum; erection of public boarding schools; making of the school a community centre and consolidation of schools, especially in English speaking communities.

3.—Increase in the duties, powers and numbers of inspectors; provision for technical training.

4.—Pensions for destitute mothers; minimum wage for women workers; equal pay for equal work between men and women; financial assistance for nursing in outlying districts; more humane treatment for women prisoners; better factory conditions for women workers.

5.—Cheaper long term credit scheme; long term land purchase measure; provision for short term money.

6.—Provincial road commission; initiation and construction of all good roads work by municipalities; apportionment of road costs between municipalities and the province.

7.—Encouragement of co-operatively owned mills, abattoirs, packing plants and cold storage warehouses by loans.

8.—Establishment of a department of general research at the university.

9.—Shaping of all railway legislation with a view to nationalization of all railways by the Dominion.

10.—Direct legislation, initiative and referendum.

11.—Absolute prohibition without the help of the federal government.

12.—Voluntary hail insurance; payment of all losses in full.

13.—Care of returned soldiers.

14.—Civil service reform.

15.—Improvement of rural telephone system.

16.—Establishment of jail farms.

17.—Improvement of the election law.

Carried into effect the Conservative platform would make many important changes. The educational planks would increase the number of school inspectors from 41, the present number. The Conservatives say they would discharge several school district inspectors, as they are termed, men who speak many languages, now employed by the government. The question of suffrage for women in federal elections came up for discussion in the convention in Regina in January, but was not dealt with in the April convention when the platform was revised. It appears that the candidates looked upon this as a matter for the federal government to deal with. The providing of pensions for destitute mothers is a plank in the platforms of both parties. The party pledges its best efforts to secure the complete nationalization of all the railways of the Dominion. Another long step in advance is the declaration in favor of carrying direct legislation as far as this can be constitutionally done.

The question of hail insurance is an important one owing to the great losses sustained from hail in 1916, in which year the provincial system was able to pay only 40 per cent. of the claims. Dissatisfaction has naturally arisen because of this. Under the present law insurance is compulsory and payments are made only to the extent to which the available money will go. The misfortune of 1916 overtook the province before it had time to build up a reserve sufficient to meet the heavy losses.

ERGOT IN GRAIN AND HAY

Conditions which favor the development of one plant disease also favor the development of other diseases, and during 1916, in addition to wheat rust, the crops showed signs of many other diseases such as smut, chaff spot, ergot and so forth. One of the commonest of these was ergot.

Ergot is a name given to those hard black or purple colored lumps which emerge from the seed of many grains and grasses and are usually larger than the seed and slightly bent in form, those developing on the wheat resembling burnt wheat, but several times as large and showing purple when cut open.

Owng to the fact that ergot is a commercial drug, having a strong effect on the nervous system, it is carefully looked for by the millers, and inspectors frequently turn back ergoted grain. Rye is most susceptible to ergot, barley next, then wheat, it is never found in oats, but it is found on many grasses, the worst of which is blue stem or blue joint, a tall growing swail grass and the chief cause of the ergoted hay, which, owing to the fact that ergot causes abortion, should not be fed to livestock.

There is no treatment for ergot, as the hard, black ergots fall off readily while the crop is being harvested, lie in the ground over winter and germinate in the spring, tiny pink spots appearing, from which thousands of spores emerge and spread the disease to the next crop So there is no way of getting them out of the ground nor of treating the seed. To change the crop, drain the land and avoid rye is about all that can be done, but in this dry climate ergot is never sufficiently important to warrant a change of our cultural methods.

The Ontario department of agriculture has granted Prof. Geo. E. Day of the O.A.C. leave of absence for a limited period to take charge of a campaign for the stimulation of the production of bacon in Canada.

MANITOBA PURCHASING DEPT.

Manitoba is to have a purchasing department, just the same as a big railway company. Such a department will be a new government enterprise as far as the continent is concerned, officials of the new department say. E. A. Gilroy, former auditor of purchases has charge and he will be known as the government's purchasing agent.

The purchases made by the province in a year are estimated to average around $2,000,000. Everything that is required by any of the departments will have to be requisitioned for and will have to be put through the purchasing department.

In contrast to former slip-shod government methods of buying things here and there in a hodge-podge way and with an eye to patronage, all the purchases of the province will be made on a purely business basis, just as are those of a large corporation such as a railway. Everything will be bought at market prices and at the lowest price consistent with the desired quality. Every purchase will be made on the open market and subject to competitive pricing.

Drawbacks to Manufacturers

Replying to a question in the House of Commons the minister of customs gave the following figures showing the amount of customs drawbacks for the last fiscal year: Cockshutt Plow Company, $10,163; International Harvester Company, $29,020; Massey-Harris Company, $97,118; Frost and Wood Company, $8.581; Ford Motor Company, $371,481; Quaker Oats Company, $231,125. These drawbacks are refunds of customs duties paid on raw materials that are used in the manufacture of goods for export.

The new franchise bill that is now making its way through the British parliament will add about 6,000,000 voters to the list. Of these 5,000,000 will be married women.

R. McKENZIE IN ONTARIO

Secretary McKenzie, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, addressed meetings in Huron county, under the auspices of the United Farmers of Ontario. At one of the meetings, owing to extremely unfavorable weather, the attendance was small, but at one point it ran up to 150. Speaking of conditions in the western provinces, Mr. McKenzie said farmers on the prairies are preparing to make their influence felt in the next election. "R. C. Henders, in Macdonald; W. L. Brown, in Lisgar, and Mr. Beveridge, in Souris, have," he said, "all been nominated on the farmers' platform, and, altogether, ten or twelve candidates will be in the field for the commons in Manitoba on the same platform."—Toronto Globe.

A windbreak will stop a lot of snow which largely soaks into the ground when it melts. This makes a good place for a garden and for small fruit. The snow may be hard on tree fruit, breaking off branches in settling. The roots from the trees will extend out to a distance at least equal to the heights of the trees which means that the strip next the trees will not be good for most crops. But beyond this strip there will be four or five rods in width, and in many cases more, which will have a better moisture supply than if there were no trees. The windbreak will also protect whatever is grown in this belt. This protection enables crops to grow better and especially vegetables and fruits.

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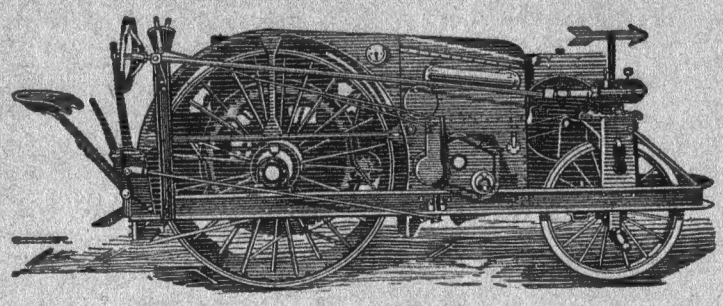

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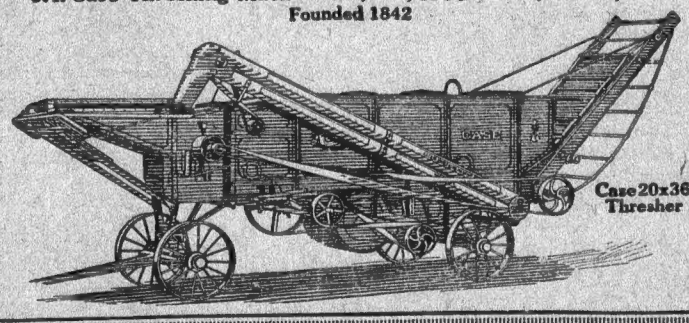

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in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

UNION TRUST

STRENGTH — FIDELITY

COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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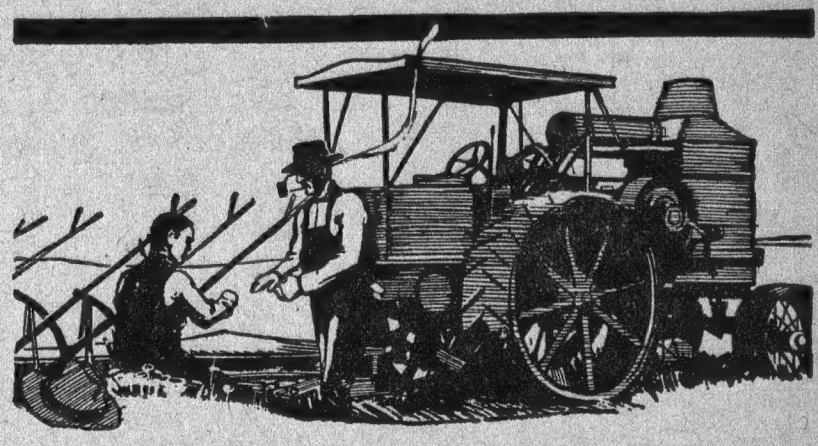


COST vs. PERFORMANCE

There is no economy in saving a penny or two for cheap lubricating oil when you can save many dollars by using the best. The oils we recommend for tractor lubrication are sold to you direct, at the lowest basis of price for absolutely reliable products. Ask our agent about the right oil for your tractor.

For Steam Tractors—

CAPITOL STEAM CYLINDER OIL

For Gasoline Tractors—

POLARINE OIL
STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

For Kerosene Tractors—

POLARINE OIL HEAVY
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL

All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct from our 500 prairie tank stations. There is one near you.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Engine Owners, Attention!

The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

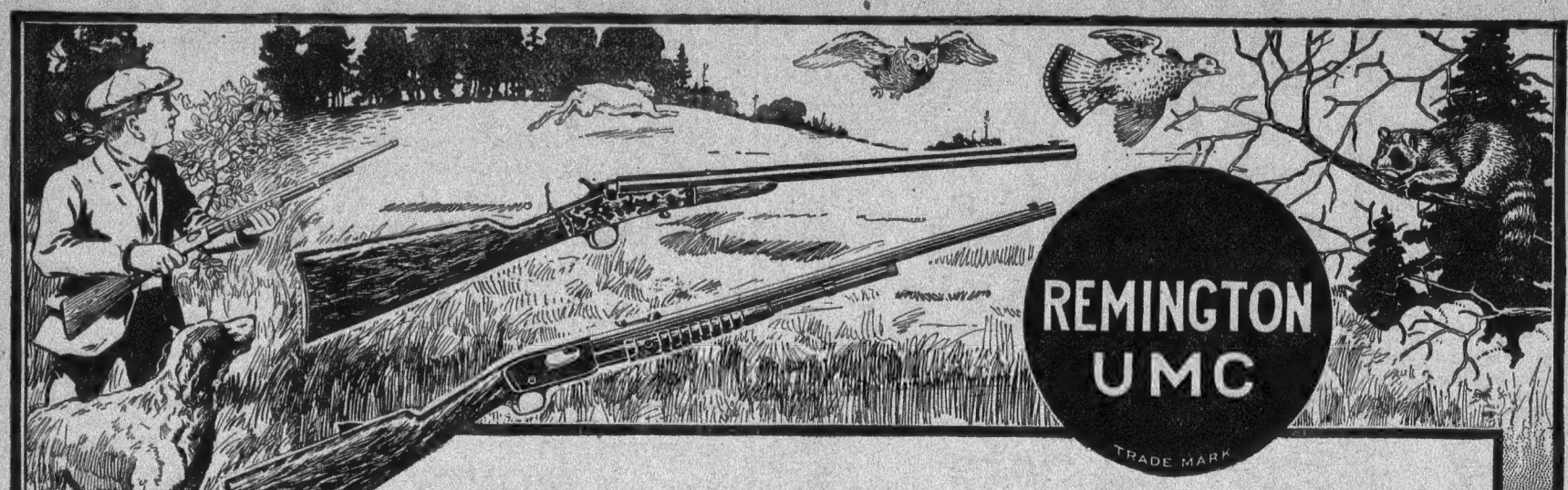
Why use expensive fuels? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine.
Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

EASILY ATTACHED AND FULLY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

PRICE—Stationary and Portables, $10.00 to $50.00; Tractors, $65.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—

The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.



Warm Friends For Life

There are thousands and thousands of men who broke into the "shooting game" as boys with a trusty Remington UMC .22 Rifle and ammunition.

As they grew up they gravitated to the "old reliable" Remington UMC Shot Gun—the famous "pump" with its velvet-smooth slide action—and Remington Shot Shells.

Just as naturally they turn to Remington UMC high power rifles and "metallics"—for reliability and "punch" is right in their make-up.

Remington UMC

Don't neglect that "day off" to keep young and healthful. Shoulder your rifle or shot gun and let Remington UMC bring you snap and decision.

Remington .22 Rifles, either the sturdy single shot, or the repeater with its 15 cartridges, solid breech and side ejection will do beautiful shooting. Remington UMC .22 cartridges are famous for sure, hard hitting qualities.

The Remington UMC Pump Gun with 6 swift shots, bottom ejection, solid breech, smooth action, superior accuracy and penetration is essentially the gun for farm work. For shells—Arrow and Nitro Club are steel-lined, smokeless beauties, "speed shells" they're called, while the "Remington" (smokeless) is a big favorite with everyone.

Remington UMC High Power Slide-Action Repeating Rifles, know no equal. Six smashing shots, solid breech, hammerless, beautiful in "hang" and action. Remington UMC cartridges come in every size and calibre to suit any rifle made.

Deal where you see the Red Ball of Remington UMC

Remington UMC of Canada, Limited

WINDSOR, CANADA